No. 366.—Vol. XIV.

FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, APRIL 14, 1849.

SIXPENCE.

RAILWAY MORALITY.

Ir would be a curious psychological study, to investigate the sources of the too common sentiment conveyed in those popular sayings, that when a man is down it is permissible to kick him, and that he who has no friends may be hit hard. Though all men of refinement and good feeling repudiate such principles of action, there is a constant tendency in the crowd of coarser natures to indulge in them. It is the every-day philosophy of the vulgara kind of atonement which they endeavour to make to society for faults and errors committed by themselves. "This man," say they, "has been found out in an offence which we have committed; therefore, let him be made an example of-not for the offence, but for his clumsiness, mal-address, or ill-luck in being discovered." "Conmit theft if you will," said the Spartan lawgiver; "but woe be to you if you are discovered." "Cheat the public, if you please," says that portion of society which gambled, in 1845, in Railway Scrip; "but woe betide you if you be discovered in any piece of roguery, which shall bring our doings and our vocation into contempt or discredit." The fox that loses his tail is persecuted by all the foxes; and the rook that is maimed is hooted out of the rookery. Mr. Hudson, the once great potentate of railways, is at present in a condition somewhat akin to, and almost as forlorn as these. The crowd of speculators who attempted to enrich themselves by gambling in shares are loud in the expression of their horror at intricular transaction of his life which happens at this moment to hambeen made rather painfully prominent. In fact, Mr. Hudson may be said to be "down," and there is, in consequence, a disposition in more than one section of the public not only to keep him down, but to kick him into the bargain. Did the pure alone raise the cry, it would be but a feeble one in comparison with that which we now hear against him. It is, however, too loud and general to proceed from those only whose hands are clean. The stags as well as the hounds are making a noise; and system; he was wasted into fortune upon the wave of a popular fame, the wealth, and the adulation he received, he could have seen rogues as well as honest men are preaching a high morality.

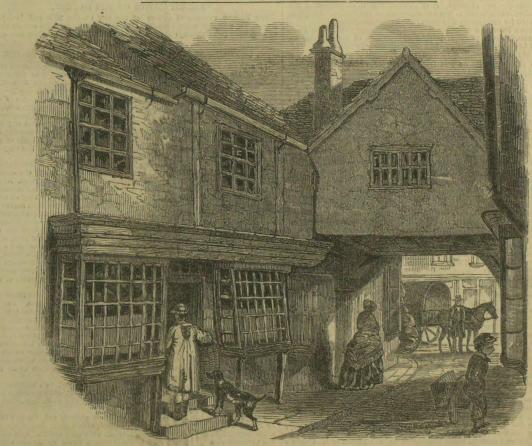
But whatever may be the animus or the purity of those who condemn him, we must say, that, as regards the particular transaction which has led to the dethronement and disgrace of this so-called "King of the Railways," his present position is not unmerited. According to our notions of commercial morality, the committee appointed to investigate and report upon the matter have come to a right conclusion. Mr. Hudson, as Chairman and Trustee of a railway company, deputed by that company to purchase shares in the Great North of England Railway for the benefit of the company, sold to his constituents a large number of shares at a considerable advance upon the market price. He used the money of the company to make the purchase, and put upwards of £8000 into his own pocket, as his premium upon the transaction. The committee, after a patient investigation, have decided that the sum charged by Mr. Hudson for these shares ought to be reduced to the sum he actually paid for them, and that the difference is to be repaid with interest. The whole investigation pourtrays a looseness of management on the part of all the directors which may well surprise the public, and lays bare a system which, we hope, will receive its death-blow by the exposure. Mr. Hudson himself seems very far from having attained a conviction that he has done wrong. He knows that at the period when this bargain was effected all the world were endeavouring to pocket premiums; that he was held up to public adulation as one of the greatest men of the age for his skill in railway affairs; that his name was a tower of strength; that moral and religious men pocketed premiums without any compunctious qualms; that people of all grades of society flattered and fawned upon him for his interest to procure them allocations, not that they might hold them as bona fide progrietors of railway stock, but that they might dispose of them at premiums. He knows, too, that a monster subscription was got up to do him honour, not as a wise, a good, or a great man, but as a man who had grown rich in a hurry, as the Triton among the minnows of railway speculation, and as one who had it in his power to help others to do as he himself had done-to grow fat upon the madness of the public. He cannot bring himself to believe that his position, as Chairman and Trustee for a Railway Company, prohibited him, either in law or equity, from making a profit out of his brother shareholders. It is, doubtless, difficult for a man who was once almost worshipped for growing rich, to imagine why the idolators should turn away from his shrine; inasmuch as, whatever change may have come over the disciples, none came over the master. He has acted upon the same principle all along; and did no more in 1845-46-47-48, than he would be again prepared to do in 1849, should occasion present itself. "Raise shares to a premium, and pocket the premium if you can." This is the public and the private principle of the "stag" genus. It owns no other, and

never seeks to enquire by what arts the stock is raised to that comortable state expressed by the words "above par." Provided the tion in an unwholesome ferment of popular cupidity, pervading all end be attained, the true stag cares nothing for the means. Although Mr. Hudson undoubtedly was a bonâ fide railway proprietor, he was tainted with the universal corruption of staggery. Even now his thoughts and sympathies are with the stags. "It is not my wish," says he, in his published defence, "to impugn the reasoning or question the conclusion of the Committee; but I must be allowed to state that this opinion of the position which I occupied in connexion with the company is one now presented to my mind for the first time. * * * I never thought myself restrained from entering into personal engagements either with the Company or with others, by reason of the position I stood in towards the Company, any more than if I had been an ordinary proprietor. * * * It is impossible for me to adopt the conclusion at which the committee have arrived, for, as far as my own view of my position is concerned, that conclusion is incorrect. * * I care nothing for pecuniary considerations in this matter. I must pursue the course which my own feelings and judgment point out to be correct under the circumstances in which I find myself placed-circumstances to me of a most painful nature; but in which I have become involved without the slightest idea on my part that I was doing anything deserving of reprehension." This confession seems to us to be the most melancholy part of the whole business; for, not only did Mr. Hud- and all who desired to be wealthy without labour, and by a mere son make this profit out of a company whose interests he ought to turn of the dice of Fortune, looked to him to aid them in their have considered identical with his own, but when he sold to the Company as principal with principal, he charged it with full brokerage, though he paid none either on his own account or that of the Company; and although, as a contemporary remarks, he made sundry other "pickings" for his own private and exclusive benefit. But the truth is that Mr. Hudson is neither better nor worse than the morality of 1845. He rose to wealth and importance at an immoral period; he was the creature of an immoral

mania; he was elevated into the Dictatorship of Railway Specularanks and conditions of men; and, whatever be the hue of the error he may have committed, it is rather too much to expect of him that he should be purer than his time or his associates. The commercial code of 1845 was, as far as Railways were concerned, framed upon anything but moral principles. The lust of gain blinded the eyes of men who, before that period, could see clearly enough the difference between right and wrong, between trading and gambling, and between legitimate and illegitimate speculation. Men who would have scorned to do a dishonest act towards any other real tangible living man, did not scruple to do acts against that great abstraction, the public, which no morality could justify. In the height of the Railway Mania it was generally admitted, that, ultimately, some parties must be losers; that the over-sanguine or the cautious who came in last, would have to pay the piper for all the gains made by those who came in early; but, as nobody knew who these individuals were, nobody cared about them or scrupled to make an immoral profit out of them. Mr. Hudson, from the superior magnitude of his transactions, from his superior talent in railway business, and perhaps, also, from his superior luck, became the representative of that sys-He was to wealth what the Queen is to honour—its fountain;

Old men and young, the famish'd and the full, The rich and poor, widow, and wife, and maid, Master and servant—all, with one intent, Rushed on the paper scrip; their eager eyes Flashing a fierce unconquerable greed-Their hot palms itching—all their being fill'd

Mr. Hudson would have been more than human if, with the



"HUDSON'S HOUSE," AT YORK:

"HUDSON'S HOUSE," COLLEGE-STREET, YORK.

In this house, we believe, George Hudson was born, in the year 1800. Here he served his apprenticeship to a linendraper; and suffequently, for many years, carried on the business with such success as to amass some amount of wealth His fortune was next increased by a bequest from a distant relative, which sum he invested in North Midland Railway at ares; and we recollect, that at a meeting of this company, held at Leeds, about ten yer a since, a Mr. Hudson addressed the meeting, advocating many alterations in the system of managing the railway; and concluding a remarkable speech by offering to guarantee double the dividend the shareholders were then receiving, if the alterations he proposed were agreed to. His speech had its effect, for Mr. Hudson was then appointed chairman of a committee of shareholders, which led to the dismissal of the Directors, and the appointment of Mr. Hudson as Chairman of the North Midland

Company; and, what is very remarkable, the shares gradually rose from £70 discount to £120 premium. Mr. Hudson next smalgamated the North Midland with other lines; and, undoubtedly, by his system of amolgamation with neighbouring companies, he considerable extended the accommodation to the public, besides effecting a considerable saving in the working of the line. It is, therefore, only generous to remember, at this moment, what Mr. Hudson has achieved in improving the management of railways. After Mr. Hudson quitted his business in College-street, he accumulated great wealth; and he is stated to have cleared, in a single day, £100,000! He has also been elected M.P. for Sunderland; has been twice Lord Mayor of York; has been appointed Deputy-Lieutenant of Durham; and to the Magistracy of the East and North Ridings of York, and of Durham. With all this wealth and fame, very likely he says, with hundreds of others, "I wish I had minded my shop, and not speculated in railway shares."

Mr. Hudson married Elizabeth, daughter of James Nicholson, Esq., by whom he has a numerous family.

anything wrong in the popular madness that wafted all these things to his feet. We may be sure, too, that, had that railway madness lasted to this period, and had premiums, instead of discounts, been at this time the order of the day, he would not have been brought to book for the £8000 which he put in his private purse by the sale of the North of England shares. Although we blame Mr. Hudson for his greediness then, and for his obtuseness now, let us not hurl all our animadversions against him alone. We should lose a useful lesson if we did so. Had there been no insane lust for unearned and unmerited wealth, there would have been no "Railway King." had there been no public to idolize him for his successful speculations in the market for premiums, he would never have become a member of the Legislature—one of the greatest celebrities of the day—the entertainer of what Sir Robert Peel calls the "proud aristocracy of England"—and the great autocrat of the railway system. The public made him, and the public is to blame for him. If Frankenstein's Monster commits crime, is the Monster to be held guilty and Frankenstein guiltless? Most assuredly not. We hope, therefore, that the rise and fall of Mr. Hudson, if fallen he be, will be remembered not simply in reference to his fate or character, but to the far greater interest of the commercial morality of this great commercial country. English honour is proverbial. Were the impartial, complete, and true history of the railway mania of 1845 written, it would show that the most honourable and the most moral of nations may go wrong in the furious scramble for wealth. It would show, also, that these scrambles never come to good. The wealth, but that which springs from steady and wise labour. All other wealth is unsubstantial, and crumbles at a breath of wind. This truth has been exemplified in thousands of instances among the minor satellites that revolved round Mr. Hudson as their chief luminary. That it should once more be exemplified in his case, is not surprising. Let Mr. he has done wrong; but let the public not shut its eyes against its own folly, without which Mr. Hudson would have been a very insignificant, but doubtless a most respectable person.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

FRANCE.

The visit of our countrymen to Paris constitutes the main feature of the intelligence from the French capital this week. The party received, on Saturday, an augmentation, which raised their number to upwards of 500. They were exceedingly well received in all parts of Paris, and by all classes of the people. The officers of the National Guards having waited upon the committee, to offer an entertainment, or any demonstration most agreeable to them, Mr. Lloyd, the chairman of the committee, in acknowledging this manifestation of good feeling, explained to the officers, that, however sensible the English party now visiting Paris together were of the politeness of the National Guards, he did not with that they should have any misconception of the nature of their trip, or the composition of the party, which, he said, were clothed with no official pretensions whatever to a public reception. The officers particularly wished to know if any members of the Hon. Artillery Company were of the party, as they hoped to have an opportunity of showing their grateful acknowledgments for the banquet and review which was got up by that body in honour of their visit to London last year.

Each of the visitors was furnished with a card, which, on presenting at the National Assembly, or any of the public buildings, and even at the theatres, secured them an immediate entrance. A considerable number went to the French Opera (Rue Lepelleiter) on Monday night, and, as soon as they were observed, the orchestra struck up the anthem, "God save the Queen." The whole of the audience rose from their seats, and remained standing and uncovered during its performance; and when it was over, loudly encored it. A great number of the English visitors were on the left breast a blue rosette, the distinctive mark of the committee.

On Tuesday night, above 500 of the National Guards invited the visitors to a soirée, at the Hôtel des Princes, in the Rue Richelieu. The large rooms of the hotel were brilliantly illuminated, and tastefully adorned wit

to the electors of the Seine:

"To the Electors of the Department of the Seine.

"Citizens.—I present myself to your suffrages by devotedness to the consecration of a great principle—the civil and political equality of the two sexes. It is in the name of justice that I make an appeal to the sovereign people against the negation of principles which are the basis of our social future. If, exercising your right, you call a woman to take part in the labours of the Legislative Assembly, you will consecrate in all their integrity our Republican dogmas—liberty, equality, fraternity, for women as well as men. A Legislative Assembly entirely composed of men is as incompetent to make the laws which govern our society, composed of men and women, as would be an assembly composed of privileged persons to discuss the interests of workmen, or an assembly of capitalists to support the honour of the country.

"Jeanne Deboin, Directress of the journal L'Opinion des Femmes."

In the National Assembly, on Monday, the President communicated a letter

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In the National Assembly, on Monday, the President communicated a letter addressed to him by the Vice-President of the Republic (M. Boulay de la Meurthe), stating that the law of the 19th of January had provided that he should be lodged at the public expense. He believed that the Assembly would have treated him with the same favour as its own President and the Ministers, but he never contemplated that any sum should have been allowed him for expenses of reception. The Assembly having refused to grant the funds necessary for his installation in a public edifice, and his salary of 48,000 frances becoming useless to support his rank in his modest abode, he had resolved to refuse it. This resolution produced considerable sensation. M. Clement Thomas having observed that M. Boulay de la Meurthe had not the power to refuse the salary attached to his office, M. Marrast rejoined that it was not for the Assembly to pronounce an opinion on the resolution of M. Boulay de la Meurthe, and that the only measure that could be taken was to insert his letter in the process-verbal.

On Wednesday a most extraordinary scene took place in the National Assembly. In the midst of the deliberations of the Assembly, and while the discussion was going on, M. Eugene Raspall rose, and walking up to M. Point, one of his colleagues, gave him a slap in the face. The Fisting was immediately suspended. The President and Vice-Presidents retired on one side, while M. Baroche, the Procureur-General, accompanied by the Huissiers, withdrew to one of the bureaux. The most intense agitation reigned among the members, who assembled in groups in the hall of the Assembly, and engaged in animated conversation.

bureaux. The most Intense agitation reigned among the members, who assembled in groups in the hall of the Assembly, and engaged in animated conversation. After a time the sitting was resumed, when M. Marrast announced, in the midst of the most profound sience, that an assaall had been committed by M. Eugene Raspail on the person of M. Point (the same whose deposition in the process at Hourges, against M. Raspail, the uncle of M. Eugene Raspail, did that personage so much in jury), and that he (M. Marrast), as President of the Assembly, and charged with the observance of order in its proceedings, felt it necessary to take disciplinary measures against the culpable party. At this moment M. Baroche entered, and, as public prosecutor, presented a demand to the President, that the Assembly should grant him authority to prosecute M. E. Raspail for the assault. M. Marrast having read the resolution, M. Flocon moved that the matter be referred to the bureaux.

A stormy discussion ensued, which terminated in the rejection of M. Flocon's propositi in by a majority of 95.

The question for leave to prosecute was carried by a large majority.

M. Globert has presented his letters accrediting him as Envoy Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of his Majesty Victor Emmanuel to the French Republic.

M. Duchesne, the editor of Le Peuple, was convicted by default before the Court of Assize of the Seine on Tuesday, for having published a seditions libel on the occasion of the execution of the assassins of General Bréa. He was sentenced to imprisonment for five years, and to pay a fine of 6000f. That was the third conviction of the same person within the four days preceding.

M. Deleseluze, the editor of the Révolution Democratique et Sociale, was tried at the same Court for having published two articles on the same subject, calculated to excite harred and contempt against the Government of the Republic. He was sentenced to imprisonment for three years, and to pay a fine of 6000f.

The Count de Montemolin, who had succeeded in cluding

The Count de Montemolin, who had succeeded in cluding the vigilance of the French police, and crossing France incog, to the frontier, was arrested on the night of the 4th instant, at the distance of about half a mile from the frontier of Catalonia. He and his companions had been lying concealed for a formight in a farmer's cabin, quite close to the frontier, where he was expecting

some of the Carlist chiefs to come and receive him. He was subsequently betrayed by a guide, whom he had largely paid to conduct him into Catalonia. The peasant, who guessed at his identity from the extraordinary respect paid him by his companions, instead of conducting him across the frontiers, as the Prince believed, led him into a French village, where he gave him up to the authorities. On being searched, a sum of 4000f, was found on his person. The French Government have resolved on giving the Prince a passport to leave France, which shall be available for any of the frontiers except that of Spain.

SPAIN.

By accounts dated the 6th, we learn that the ex-King of Sardinia, Charles Albert, had passed through Valladolid, on his way to Oporto, where, it was believed, he intended to fix his residence. Count de Montalto, the Sardinian Minister, had left Madrid to wait on his Majesty.

From Catalonia, there are accounts of a sanguinary battle having been fought between the Royalist chief Pons "Bep del 0li" and Cabrera, in which the two Generals were killed. Other accounts say that Cabrera, who had been wounded in the action, took refuge in a cavern, where he was discovered and put to death.

ITALIAN STATES.

PIEDMONT AND LOMBARDY.—The north of Italy is not only unfortunately exposed to the ravages of hostilities from without, but also the frightful effects of civil broils. The city of Genoa, under pretence of disastisfaction with the armistice lately concluded by the young King with Marshal Radetzski, has broken into open insurrection, and entered upon a war of barricades against the Piedmontese from:

civil broils. The city of Genoa, under pretence of dissatisfaction with the armistice lately concluded by the young King with Marshal Radetzski, has broken into open insurrection, and entered upon a war of barricades against the Piedmontese troops.

The combat commenced on the evening of the 1st, about four o'clock, and continued without interruption during the whole of the night, the inhabitants having been forced by the insurgents to illuminate their houses, in order to enable them to carry on their operations. Both sides seem to have fought with great energy, and, in consequence of the strong positions held by the troops, the result was for a long time doubtful; but at length, towards ten in the morning of the 2nd, General de Azarta, finding that the strength of the insurgents was rather increasing than diminishing, while he himself was cut off from all hope of reinforcements, was obliged to capitulate. The lives of the troops were spared, and the whole of the men were allowed to quit the place, with their arms, but without artillery.

On the following day (the 3d), the heads of the insurrection published several decrees: one for the protection of the foreign Consuls; another, announcing that the Committee of Public Safety (composed of General Avezzana, Reta, and Morchio) constituted itself as a Provisional Government of Liguria; a third, calling upon the citizens to repair to the barricades; a fourth, proroguing for five days the date of bills falling due on the 2d instant, and days following, &c. General della Marmora had commenced operations against the city, and though on the 5th (the date of latest intelligence) he had succeeded in capturing some of the forts and entering the suburbs, he had not become master of the city itself.

Brescia, the second city of Lombardy, having 35,000 inhabitants, has been bombarded by the Austrians, and reduced to almost a heap of ruins, in consequence of its people having revolted against the Austrian domination, on finding the garrison weakened by the troops having been

out from Vienna, on the 2nd instant, for Verona, where the negotiations are to be conducted.

Marshal Radetzsky has consented to abandon his demand of placing an Austrian garrison in Alessandria, and he will merely occupy the small town of Valenza, on the Po.

Rome.—The last accounts from Rome state that all communication was interrupted between the Roman dominions and Naples. The Triumvirate intended, at one moment, to transfer the seat of their government to Ancona; but, as Rome would inevitably declare against them, if abandoned to itself, they had renounced that intention. The Roman army, on paper, then amounted to 40,000 men; but not more than 10,000 of whom, composed of Swiss, carabiniers, and refugees, could take the field.

NAPLES AND SIGHY.—According to our intelligence from Palermo, great preparations for war were going on there. The Sicilian army is to amount to 49,000 men. An ordnance manufactory is established at Palermo, which furnishes ten 12-pounders per month.

AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY.

The accounts from the seat of war are, as usual, uncertain and vague; their general tenor, however, being favourable to the Hungarian cause. The Imperialists are almost reduced to inaction, while their opponents are busily engaged in taking measures to turn their success to the best account.

The issue of events in Hungary has so greatly shaken the public confidence in Prince Windischgrätz that it is generally asserted that he rather upholds than opposes the Hungarian nobles.

Several of the Hungarian army has been transferred from Windischgrätz to Jellachich.

Jellachich.

The late President of the Federal Government at Frankfort, the Archduke John, has decided to repair for the present to Gastein, after which he will proceed to Grätz, where he intends to take up his residence.

PRINCIPALITIES OF THE DANUBE.

The Turkish garrison of Galacz left the city on the 20th and 21st ult. for Bucharest, which is again threatened by Bem. 6000 Russians and 32 pieces of cannon have gone through Moldavia and Wallachia, which Bem has already

DENMARK AND THE DUCHIES OF SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN.

DENMARK AND THE DUCHIES OF SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN.

All attempts at an accommodation of the difficulties existing between the Duchies of Denmark having failed, immediately on the expiry of the armistice active hostilities were resumed between the belligerents on the 3d inst. The first movement was made by the Danes, who, having landed on the Sundewitt in considerable force at several points from Alsen, a strict blockade of all the German ports was declared, the western isles on the coast of Schleswig were occupied, and the main body (some 8000 strong) was ordered to advance on Flensburg, which town was to be attacked by sea and land. A slight affair took place on the 3d, after which the Holstein troops retired in good order. Some dozen German vessels had meanwhile been taken into Danish ports as prizes; but the Danes met with a reverse, the importance of which, at the very outset of the war, will be strongly felt by them.

On the evening of the 4th a Danish flotilla, consisting of the line-of-battle ship. Christian VIII., 84 guns; the frigate Gefon, 42; the brig St. Croix, and the steamers Geyser and Skirner were observed approaching Eckrenforde. At night-fall the flotilla cast anchor off Noer, in the bay. On the following morning, at five A.M., the brig and one of the steamers got under way, taking an easterly direction; at seven A.M. the other vessels weighed, and with a light breeze sailed into the port of Eckrenforde, where they opened a brisk fire on the batteries on shore, which was equally well replied to, the firing never ceasing till one r.M. The fire of the northern battery was silenced by the well-directed fire of the Geyser. At one r.M. the Christian VIII. ran aground in the inner port, and the rudder of the Gefon was shot away. A flag of truce was hoisted, and a notification sent to the effect, that if the batteries on shore would cease firing, so as to allow the vessels to retire, the town would be spared; if not, it would be reduced to a heap of ashes. This was rejected; but a truce of two hours was

agreed upon by his Highness the Duke of Saxe-Coburg Gotha (brother of Prince Albert).

All remained quiet till five p.m. The line-of-battle ship had got afloat again, and the steamers had made for the roads to repair their damages. The Christian VIII. having signalled a steamer to take her in tow, one of them approached for that purpose, but was so warmly received by the batteries that she put out again to sea. The line-of-battle ship now put on all the canvas she could carry, and weighed anchor, with the intention of bringing her broadsides to bear on the south battery, the fire from which was very gailing. This manceuvre was done in so awkward a manner that she again got round, this time within range of the batteries, which, firing ret-hot shot, set her soon on fire, which the crew in vain endeavoured to extinguish, and thus the Danish colours of an 84-gun ship were lowered to a 4-gun Schleswig-Holstein battery.

At a quarter past seven the vessel blew up with about two hundred of the crew on board, the remainder of the crew having got off, and surrendered themselves prisoners. The Gefon shortly afterwards hauled down her colours, and the German standard was hoisted in their stead.

During the engagement, the cannonade was so violent, and the two batteries of 10 guns had such a hot shower of bombs, round shot, and grape poured upon them, that they were literally covered with shot marks. The colours of the batteries were shot down: they were hoisted again by the two officers in command.

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One of the German non-commissioned officers, who had gone on board the Christian VIII. to remove the Danish seamen from the burning vessel, perished in the explosion. In the course of the combat the Christian VIII. fired 6s broadsides of 42 shots each. Of the crew of the Gefon 250 escaped without injury; but the number of the killed and wounded was not less than 180. The Germans had but one killed, and 13 wounded. The reports of the battle give due praise to the courage of the Danish sallors; and no less praise is given to the German Commander, the Duke of Saxe-Coburg, for his judicious arrangements and the humanity and zeal which he displayed in his attempts to save the unfortunate crew of the Christian VIII.

The Danish army is said to be about 36,000 men on both sides—16,000 at Alsen, and 20,000 on the Jutland side.

The number of prisoners, including officers, sailors, and marines, who were

In other localities some slight skirmishes have taken place, without any definite result.

WEST INDIES.

WEST INDIES.

In the intelligence received this week by the Mail Company's packet, the most important news is that from St. Lucia, where a riot took place on the 5th of March. About 400 insurgent Negroes besieged the Governor in the council chamber, and when dispersed they again assembled riotously in various parts of the town. The Riot Act was read, and the military were called out after much hesitation. Their mere appearance had no effect on the mob, who acted with so much turbulence that it was at length found necessary to give the order to fire on them. Accordingly a party of the 54th discharged their pieces into the crowd, and three persons were killed and three wounded. This had the effect, however, of preventing more serious bloodshed, for it at once dispersed the rioters. The other item of news from this island is that the Planters' Bank has been abandoned.

From Jamaica we learn that a meeting had been held to petition Parliament for a responsible Government, similar to that of Canada. The Rum Duties Bill, because it provided no money, was rejected by the Council; and the Governor, finding the Assembly impracticable, prorogued it, on the 3rd, until the 24th of March, intimating that, if members were more pliable, he would call them together again.

together again.

From St. Domingo, it is stated that a misunderstanding had taken place between the people of Aux Cayes and some French and English merchants. The quarrel had proceeded so far that the Consular Agents of those nations had been struck.

An improvement in the revenue had taken place at Barbadoes.

At Demerara, there had been much festivity in honour of the new Governor,

The islands generally are reported healthy, the weather favourable, and the

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.

ARCHIBALD EARL GOSFORD, G.C.B.



ARCHIBALD EARL GOSFORD, G.C.B.

The death of this nobleman is much regretted and felt. He was an excellent landlord, a kind-hearted gentleman, and a politician of repute. At a period of considerable difficulty his Lordship was appointed Governor of Canada, and acquitted himself with great credit. He was the son and heir of Arthur, first Earl of Gosford, by Millicent his wife, daughter of Lieutenant-General Edward Pole, and descended from Sir Archibald Acheson, Bart., of Gosford, county of Haddington, Secretary of State for Scotland, who obtained a large grant of lands in the county of Antrim.

Lord Gosford married, 20th July, 1805, Mary, only daughter of Robert Sparrow, Esq., of Worlingham Hall, Suffoik, and by her (who died in 1841) had one son, Archibald Lord Acheson (who succeeds to the Earldom), and four daughters, of whom the eidest, Mary, is married to the Hon. James Hewitt; and the second, Millicent, to Henry Bence Jones, M.D.

The deceased Peer—who inherited the Irish honours at the death of his father lath January, 1807—obtained the Barony of Worlingham, in the Peerage of the United Kingdom, by creation, in 1835. He was also a Baronet of Nova Scotia, Lord-Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the county of Armagh, and one of the Irish representative Peers.

THE REV. SIR JAMES HANHAM, BART., OF DANE'S COURT, DORSET.



The decease of this venerable Baronet, who had attained to the advanced age of 89, occurred on the 2nd inst. He was eldest son of the late Rev. Sir James Hanham, Bart., by Jane, niece and sole heiress of William Phelips, Esq., and derived descent from one of the oldest families in England. He was twice married, and has left issue by each wife. At the period of his death he was one of the priests of the Collegiate Church of Wimborne Minster and Rector of Winterborne Zelston, co. Dorset.

MAJOR-GENERAL DAVID FORBES, C.B.



MAJOR-GENERAL DAVID FORBES, C.B.

This gallant officer, who died at Aberdeen, 29th ult., entered the army in 1793, and soon after joined the 78th Highland Regiment. In 1794 and 1795 he served in Holland; and in the latter year assisted at the capture of L'Isle Dieu. In 1796 the 78th were ordered to the Cape of Good Hope, and he witnessed the surrender of the Dutch fleet in Saldanha Bay. In the November following, he proceeded to India, and served in the campaigns in Oude in 1795 and 1799. He subsequently, in 1803, participated in the Mahratta War; and was present in every action in which the 78th was engaged, in Java, during 1811, 1812, and 1813. In the May of the last-named year, Major-General Forbes, by his firmness and judgment, quelled a formidable insurrection in the eastern part of the island, during which Lieutenant-Colonel Fraser and Captain Macpherson were murdered by the insurgents. During the service in Java, he commanded the Light Company of the 78th with the greatest gallantry, and nobly seconded the brave Rollo Gillespie.

In all the relations of society General Forbes was an upright and excellent man: highly honourable in his feelings, kind and warm-hearted, he secured the respect of those with whom he passed his earlier and his latter years. He had the rare qualification of never having apparently made an enemy, or provoked a reflection. He was frequently noticed in general orders for his distinguished conduct—obtained a medal for Java—received a pension for the loss of an eye—and was a Companion of the Bath.



ORLANDO HARRIS-WILLIAMS, ESQ., OF IVY TOWER, CO. PEMBROKE, AND ANGESTON, CO. GLOUCESTER.

Ton, co. GLOUCESTER.

This gentleman, a Justice of the Peace for the counties of Pembroke, Carmarthen, and Gloucester, and a Deputy-Lieutenant of the first-named, died on the 26th ult., after a long and painful illness. He was the eldest son of George Harris, Esq., of Oaklands, and assumed the sunrame of Williams in right of his wife, Maria, only Tower, representative of William Williams, Esq., of ly Tower, representative of the family of Williams, of St. Florence, co. Pembroke. Mr. Harris-Williams served as High Sheriff of that shire in 1824.



JOHN BULLER, ESQ., OF MORVAL, IN CORNWALL.

The decease of this venerable gentleman, uncle of the late lamented Charles Buller, occurred at Morval, on the 3rd inst. He had completed his 78th year. The family, of which Mr. Buller was a scion, ranks with the oldest and most eminent in Devon: His father, John Buller, Esq., of Morval, was eldest son of James Buller, Esq., of Downes, by his second wife, Lady Jane Bathurst, and brother of Sir Francis Buller, the celebrated judge. Mr. Buller, whose death we announce, was a Magistrate and Deputy Lieutenant for the county of Devon, served as High Sheriff of Cornwall, in 1835, and formerly sat in Parliament for West Looe. He married first, in 1798, Elizabeth, younger daughter of the Hon. and Right Rev. James Yorke, Bishop of Ely;, and secondly, his cousin, the daughter of James Templer, Esq., of Stover.

SIR EDMUND CRADOCK HARTOPP, BART., OF FREATHBY, COUNTY LEICESTER.

This gentleman, who died on the 3rd inst., at Knighton Lodge, Leicestershire, aged 60, was son of the late Sir Edmund Cradock Hartopp, who was created a baronet in 1796, having previously, in consequence of his marriage with Miss Hurlock, heiress of the ancient family of Hartopp, changed for that surname his patronymic of Bunney. The baronet, whose decease we record, married 23rd September, 1824, Mary Jane, daughter of Morton, first Lord Henley, and became a widower, without issue, in 1843.

The Navy Estimates.—A comparative abstract of the Navy Estimates for the years 1848-49 and 1849-50, moved for by Mr. Corry, M.P., exhibits a net decrease in the latter, as compared with the former financial year, of £619,295. The principal items of decrease occur in the wages of seamen and marines, £8065; the victuals for the same, £78,473; the scientific branch, £27,043; the wages in her Majesty's establishments at home, £13,707; the naval stores for the building and repair of ships, £197,178; new works and improvements, £233,339; and the Army and Ordnance departments, £70,300. The gross amount to be voted for 1849-50 is £6,260,740.

Drainage (Ireland).—A return, officially prepared, of the different works of drainage in Ireland, whether finished or in progress, and of those for the survey of which private individuals have given subscriptions, whether commenced or not, with the estimates, where any have been made, gives the following results:—Amount of subscription for survey and preliminary expense, £10,341 15s. 5d.; original estimate for work, £1,255,302 2s. 9d. The return of drainage districts in which the preliminaries are completed, works finished or in progress, with the cost of the same, shows the following facts.—The number of districts, 138; quantity of land originally intended to be improved, 302,840 acres, 3 roods, and 26 perches; quantity of land, on revision and detailed survey of districts, found to be benefited by the proposed works, 341,557 acres; sums originally estimated for the work in the printed reports, sanctioned by the Board, £1,405,846; sums hitherto expended in each work, to December 31, 1848, including interest on borrowed money, £602,266; engineers' approximate estimates of further sums necessary for the completion, from January 1, 1849, £1,027,353.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

GRAND ENTERTAINMENT AT THE MANSION-HOUSE.

GRAND ENTERTAINMENT AT THE MANSION-HOUSE.

On Monday, the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress gave a splendid entertainment in the Egyptian Hall, which was fitted up for the occasion with great elegance. The new decorations of the saloon and hall attracted much admiration, particularly when the full splendour of the gas was let in upon the guests.

Amongst the principal guests were the Turkish Ambassador, the Danish Minister, the Sardinian Minister, the Marquis of Breadalbane, the Marquis of Thomond, the Earl and Countess of Waldegrave, the Earl of Caidigan, Lord T. G. Hallyburton, M.P., Lord Dudley Stuart, M.P., the Right Hon, W. V. Lascelles, M.P., the Sheriffs of London and Middlesex, with their ladies; the Chairman of the Corporation Committees, &c. The visitors amounted to upwards of 330 persons.

the Corporation Committees, &c. The visitors amounted to upwards of 330 persons.

The Lord Mayor proposed the Queen, the Prince of Wales, Prince Albert, the Queen Dowager, and the rest of the Royal Family, which toasts were all drunk with enthusiasm.

The toasts of "The Army and Navy" were responded to by General Brotherton and the Marquis of Thomond.

The toasts of "The Foreign Ministers" were responded to by the Turkish and Danish Ambassadors.

The Lord Mayor, in proposing "Her Majesty's Ministers," expressed his regret tha Lord John Russell was not able to honour the Mansion House with his presence upon the present occasion. The noble Lord was, no doubt, anxious to avail himself of the recreation which the temporary recess of Parliament afforded him after the severe duties which he had had already to perform. (Cheers.) In proposing the toast, his Lordship alluded to the new appointment to which Mr. Ward has been nominated.

Mr. Ward neturned thanks, and facetiously called the attention of the company to the fact that his appointment had not yet been confirmed by her Majesty. Lord Breadalbane returned thanks for the House of Lords, the Bishop of Lichfield for the clergy, Mr. Justice Erle for the Judges, and Mr. Bernal for the House of Commons.

Sir H. Bulwer proposed the health of the Lady Mayoress, which was drunk

Sir H. Bulwer proposed the health of the Lady Mayoress, which was drunk with great applause.

Several other toasts were drunk, and the company separated, highly delighted with their magnificent City entertainment.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

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PUBLIC MEETINGS.

BANK OF ENGLAND,—On Tuesday a ballot was taken at the Bank for the election of Governor and Deputy-Governor for the ensuing year. The balloting was opened at ten o'clock in the morning and closed at four in the afternoon, when the voices were summed up by the scrutineers, who declared the unanimous choice of the proprietors to have fallen upon Henry J. Prescott, Eq., as Governor, and Thomson Hankey, Jun., Esq., as Deputy-Governor; and Thomson Hankey, Jun., Esq., as Deputy-Governor; and Hankey were the individuals recommended by the directors.

ELECTION OF EAST INDIA DIRECTORS.—On Wednesday, a ballot was taken at the East India House for the election of six directors in the room of Lieutenant-General Sir James Law Lushington, G.C.B., George Lyull, Esq., Elliot Manachten, Esq., John Petry Muspratt, Esq., Martin Tucker Smith, Esq., M.P., and William Wilgram, Esq., who went out by rotation. At six o'clock the glasses were closed and delivered to the scrutineers, who reported that the election had fallen on Sir Robert Campbell, Bart., William Joseph Eastwick, Esq., Sir James Weir Hogg, Bart., M.P., Lieutenant-Goneral Sir James Law Lushington, G.C.B., chairman, and their great application and attention to the affairs of the East India C.C.B., chairman, and their great application and attention to the affairs of the East India C.C.B., chairman, and their great application and attention to the affairs of the East India C.C.B., chairman, and their great application and attention to the affairs of the East India C.C.B., chairman, and their great application and attention to the affairs of the East India C.C.B., chairman, and their great application and attention to the affairs of the East India C.T. States and C.C.B., chairman, and their great application and attention to the affairs of the East India C.T. States and C.C.B., chairman, and their great application

CRIME IN THE METROPOLIS.—REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF POLICE.

POLICE.

The Commissioners of the Metropolitan Police have just issued a series of tables, which exhibit the number of persons taken into custody by the force during the year 1848, with the results, and comparative statements showing the increase of crime from the year 1831 to the end of 1848.

During the latter year the gross number of individuals taken into custody was 42,933 males, and 21,547 females; in all, 64,480. Of these nearly one-half were either falsely accused or accused upon insufficient evidence, for no fewer than 31,683 persons were discharged by the magistrates, who also summarily disposed of the cases of 27,274 individuals, or held them to bail. It would seem from the number of each sex thus dealt with that there is much less disposition to take females than males in charge, except upon clearer evidence; inasmuch as of the 42,933 males arrested, 19,353 of them were discharged or held to bail, while, of the 21,547 females, only 7921 were discharged or held to bail. The proportion of those committed for trial stands thus: males, 4135; females, 1388; and of those convicted and sentenced the numbers are 3226 males and 1038 females. One man and two women were sentenced to death; against three males and two ferrales sentence of death was recorded; 12 males were transported for life, 3 for twenty years, and 13 for fifteen years, as were also 4 females. The number transported for fourteen years was 18; for twelve years, 1; for ten years, 195, all males; besides, for the last period, 16 females; 382 males and 58 females were transported for seven years.

The number transported for seven years, 195, all males; besides, for the last period, 16 females; 382 males and 58 females were transported for seven years.

It will thus be seen that, of all the persons committed for trial, few were convicted of grave offences. The lesser punishments are stated thus:—Imprisonment for two years and upwards, 58 males; for one, and under two years, 347 males and 72 females; for six months and under twelve, 842 males and 310 females; for one month and less than six months, 1319 males and 510 females; north a month, 134 males and 57 females.

Respecting the ages of those convicted, these tables confirm what has already appeared upon the face of other criminal returns—namely, that the period of life when crimes are most perpetrated is that between the ages of 15 and 20, when the passions are strongest, and experience and reason have had but shor reign in the mind. Out of the 4364 metropolitan convicts, the number of those between the above ages was, of males, 1033; and of females, 218; in all, 12516 These numbers gradually decrease in proportion to age up to that of 60 and upwards, when they are represented as 28 males and 25 females—total, 53; while the number of individuals under the age of 15, who were convicted, was no more than 205 males and 26 females; two of them boys under ten years of age.

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The apposition in which education stands to crime is illustrated by the table showing the degree of instruction of the persons tried and committed; of these only 23 had received superior instruction, 832 could read and write well, 2620 could read and not write, or do both imperfectly; and 1399 could neither read nor write. Then as to the degree of crime, it is shown that the best educated among the convicted committed the least serious offences.

The comparative statements of persons taken into custody, and the results, from 1831 to 1848 inclusive, show that the police have gradually acquired a better organisation and knowledge of their functions than—as might be expected—they possessed at the first formation of the force. It appears that while in 1831 the number of persons taken into custody was 72,824, 48,026 were summarily discharged by the magistrates or the charges not sustained before the superintendents, whilst only 1832 were sentenced. As before stated, during last year,

9,480 were arrested, and 4364 were convicted and sentenced. The proportion of convictions to arrests between the years above named gradually increases, and shows that the police take much fewer persons into custody on slight and untenable accusations now than formerly. This table also exhibits an increase of crime in the metropolis, which, unhappily, is not sufficiently accounted for by the increase of population, and the addition, in 1840, of 135 parishes to the police districts.

districts.

THE BLUE-COAT SCHOOL.—On Easter Tuesday, according to ancient custom, the boys of the Blue-Coat School, amounting to upwards of 1000, visited the Mansion House. They were received in the Expyrian Hall; and, after each getting two buns and a glass of wine, they marched in procession through the saloon, where the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress were seated, with a large party of ladies and gentlemen, who had assembled to witness the gratifying spectacle. On passing the Lord Mayor, each of the twelve Grecians received from his Lordship one gunea; each of the monitors was presented with half-a-crown, and all the remaining boys got is.; and the whole of the coin beling new from the Mint, it seemed to be highly prized by the boys, who always look forward with great delight to their kind and hospitable reception at the Mansion House on Easter Thesday.

the Mint, it seemed to be highly prized by the boys, who always look forward with great delight to their kind and hospitable reception at the Mansion House on Easter Tuesday.

The Convent of Mercy, Bermondsey.—Taking the Veil.—On Tuesday the solemn ceremony of the reception of a young lady into the order of the Sisters of Mercy took place in the chapel of the most Holy Trinity, Parker's-row, Bermondsey.—The chapel was througed with fashionably attired ladies, and several noble Lords, members of the Catholic church, were also present. The postulant upon this occasion was a Miss Barry, the daughter of highly-connected parents, who have only recently returned from India, after a lengthened sojourn.—The young lady, who is said to possess a large fortune in her own right, devotes it all to the service of the order with which she has connected herself. The preliminary services having concluded, the postulant rose from her kneeling position, and retired with the superioress to change her secular dress for that of the order, the choir chanting the psalm, "In exitu Israel," &c. Upon the return of the postulant there was a breathless eagerness on the part of the secular assembly to observe her countenance after exchanging the ball-room attire for the sombre habit of the Sisters of Mercy. The desire, however, was not gratified, for a large white veil enveloped the head. The ceelebrant proceeded with the ceremony of blessing the white veil, after which the superioress placed it over the head of the postulant, who then sang in a clear voice the psalm, "Eructavit cor meum verbum bonum," to which the choir, accompanied by the organ, responded. The young lady having now gone through all necessary to be received as a sister, embraced her religious companions; and the choir having concluded the psalm, "Ecce quam bonum," the sisterhood, preceded by the newly-chosen, retired by slow, measured steps to their retreat, and the ceremony concluded.

WATERLOO BRIBGE.—A guide-lamp on a lofty and extensive scale, and of a peculiar descrip

it was much needed. There is little doubt that the immediate proximity of the terminus of the South-Western Hallway has been the cause of these improvements.

MIDDLESEX SESSIONS.—The April Quarter Sessions were commenced on Tuesday morning, before Mr. Sergeant Adams and a bench of magistrates. Amongst the cases disposed of during the day were three of pocket picking in the crowd at Messrs. Ackermann's window in the Strand (collected round the portrait of Rush). The prisoners were all convicted. The Assistant Judge thought that these cases ought to teach the loungers who gather round the attractive windows of Messrs. Ackermann to be careful of their pockets.

IMPUDENT ROBBERY BY PERSONATING THE POLICE.—On Monday evening, a robbery of a most impudent description was committed at the residence of Miss Harams, an aged maiden lady, No. 2, York-row, Kennington-road, and next door to Lambeth Police Court. Between the hours of eight and nine o'clock, a sharp double knock was heard at the front-door, and, on the servant going to answer it, she found three men close to the entrance. The person next to the door, addressing her, said, "We belong to the police; I'm an inspector, and we have come to apprehend some thieves who are on the premises, and who have got in the back way." The servant, believing the man's statement, admitted himself and his companions, and they at once closed the door after them. Miss Harams and Miss Sargeant, her companion, were then at tea in the front parlour, and the latter, hearing the noise and voices outside, walked into the hall, when one of the men, addressing her, said that there were thieves on the premises; that they had come their to protect them; and the best thing she (Miss Sargeant) could do was to remain quiet in the parlour with the other lady. Miss Sargeant acted upon this advice, and the moment she returned into the parlour, one of the fellows, who was armed with a bludgeon, closed the door, and remained outside; while the other two, having recommended the servant togoto the kifch

and the robbery produced upon her, that she has not been able to state the extent of her loss.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS, &C.—The registrar's return for the week ending April 7 shows that the deaths were 994, the births 1225. It will be seen by the present return, that the public health improves with the progress of the early months, and that the mortality has now fallen to the rate that prevaled in the month of October. In the registration returns the spring quarter is reckoned from the ist of April; and as the rate of mortality falls with the advance of the season, the return of last week is more favourable as compared with the average than at first sight appears. The deaths from the zymotic or opidemic class of diseases were 221; the average is 198; those from affections of the respiratory organs, 202; a considerable excess above the average, which is 131, but augmented by the circumstance already mentioned. The deaths from hooping-cough, bronchitis, pneumonia, were 54, 79, 87; the respective averages 36; 37, 61. Consumption exhibits almost as nearly as possible the usual amount of statility. Deaths from small-pox are still unusually few; those from measles are on the increase. The mortality from scarletina and typhus is near the average; the aggregate from diarrhoca, dysentery, and cholora, it is satisfactory to observe, can hardly be said to be more than usual at this time. Only five persons died of cholera. A woman in Whitechapel died, according to medical certificate, of "intemperate habits, and disease of the heart." According to similar authority, a man of 23 years, died in the subdistrict of 8t. John the Evangelist, Westminster, of "convulsions (10 days) caused by being exposed to the deleterious effects of tobacco, in his ordinary occupation at a cigar manufactory."

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.—The mean height of the barometer was 29.468 in. on Tuesday, the highest recorded in the week. The temperature of the air was highest on the same day, and was 49.1 deg. The mean dally temperature was highest on the s

MURDER IN BLACKFRIARS-ROAD.

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On Monday morning last the public thoroughfare of Blackfriars-road was the scene of a most atroctious murder. Between three and four o'clock the inhabitants were alarmed by hearing loud cries of murder from a female near Rowland Hill's Chapel. The policemen on duty, Benjamin Homer, 169 M, and John Meek, 48 M, immediately ran in that direction; and, on reaching the corner of Charlotte-street, they found the female whose cries had attracted their attention, and two men, one of whom was lying on the ground. Upon seeing the policemen the woman called out, "This man has murdered my husband," at the same moment pointing to him. Homer immediately seized the man, and, on examining him, found a long Spanish knife (open) in his coat pocket, completely covered with blood. Meek raised the other man from the ground, and he still exhibited some slight signs of life. Upon opening his dress, he was found to be stabbed to the heart, his under-clothing being saturated with blood. A cab was instantly called, and the wounded man placed in it, and conveyed to St. Thomas's Hospital (as he still breathed); but before reaching it life was extinct. The murderer made no effort to escape, and was conveyed to the Southwark stationhouse.

The deceased's name is Lambsill a bisquit-baker in the City, and his assessing.

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The deceased's name is Lambsill, a biscuit-baker in the City; and his assassin is a potman, employed frequently at the Mitre Tavern, in Broadwall, Blackfriars. The murderous act was apparently the result of a quarrel, supposed to have originated in default of the payment of a debt of five shillings. The name of the murderer is William Bailey, and he is well known in the neighbourhood as a desperate character. In the course of the day he was brought before Mr. Cottingham at the Southwark police-court, when the above facts were given in evidence. He was remanded to Tuesday, when, the case being completed, the prisoner was committed for trial.

On the same evening, Mr. Payne, the Coroner, held an inquest in St. Thomas's Hospital, on the body of Lambsill. The inquiry lasted nearly three hours. The jury returned a verdict of "Wilful murder" against the prisoner, for whose committal the Coroner made out his warrant.

CRIME IN SCOTLAND.—The Perth papers give bad accounts of the central gaol there. We are sorry to understand, says the Courier, that the number of individuals at present confined in Perth gaol exceeds that at any former period—amounting to nearly 200. The state of crime during the last winter has been very badin this district, arising, it is supposed, from the want of work in general, in addition to the number of navvies also out of employment. If the number of criminals from the other counties, comprehended in this strict, be in equal proportion, the calendar at the ensuing circuit will be the heaviest on record; and, unless a "gaol delivery" takes place previously, there will be great difficulty in finding accommodation for the prisoners on that occasion.

EPITOME OF NEWS-FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

Mr. Roebuck has accepted the offer of the people of Sheffield to be-

Air. Robouck has accepted the offer of the people of Sheffield to become their representative in Parliament in the room of Mr. Ward, now High Commissioner of the Ionian Islands.

Messrs. Warren and Fuller, the goldsmiths at Bath, who had been charged with a fraud upon the Goldsmiths' Company by an alleged transposition of the company's hall marks, were tried at Taunton Assizes, on Good Friday, and found guilty of "an addition and not of a transposition," which was equivalent to a verdict of acquittal.

It is rumoured that, in the course of the forthcoming summer, a squadron of frigates will be assembled for Channel exercise. The first-class frigates available are Warspite, 50, razee, and Phatton, new 50, at Chatham; Leander, new 50, and Vindictive, 50, razee, at Portsmouth; and Dublin, 50, razee, and Indefatigable, new 50, at Devonport.

In the Cork workhouse there are 1000 children under seven years of

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A very numerous meeting of the medical profession has been held in

A very numerous meeting of the medical profession has been field in Cork, to press upon Government the state of the medical charities, as, under the present circumstances of the country, the dispensaries cannot be supported.

His Excellency the Austrian Minister and the Countess Colloredo intend to give a series of splendid réunions at Chandos House in the course of the ensuing month. The Austrian Embassy had been thoroughly re-embellished previous to its occupation by the noble Count and Countess, and is likely to be again the scene of hospitality, as when Prince Esterhazy was Ambassador to the British Court.

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His Excellency Admiral de Cecille will give a series of grand dinners at the French Embessy immediately after the Holidays.

General Changarnier has been raised to the dignity of Grand Officer of the Legion of Honour.

Lord Brougham has arrived in Paris.

The Rev. Alfred Smith, of Old Park, near Devizes, has been appointed Chaplain to the British Embassy at St. Petersburg, and will shortly leave this country with his family for Russia.

Emigration from Lincolnshire seems greatly on the increase; a few days since nearly 50 persons at once started from the midland station in Liacoln for America; about 20 of the number came up by the Great Northern from the neighbourhood of Boston.

The Earl of Ellesmere has purchased Mr. Earle's marble bust "Ophelia," now in the gallery of the British Institution Exhibition.

Dr. Crolly, the Primate of the Irish Roman Catholic Church, died suddenly of cholera, at Drogheda, on Good Friday, at noon.

The Baron Rothschild met with an accident when out with his hounds on Thursday, last week. When taking a fence, in the neighbourhood of Woburn, he was thrown, and the horse falling on him, he was injured to such an extent as to be rendered insensible. Immediate assistance was rendered; and we are pleased to learn that the Baron is not so seriously injured as was at first supposed.

It is stated, on "good authority." that out of 2000 Lieutenants who

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It is stated, on "good authority," that out of 2000 Lieutenants who have replied to the Admiralty Circular recently issued, 1500 have declared themselves unable to serve.

At the Oxfordshire Quarter Sessions, last week, the proposal to establish a county police was negatived by a large majority of the magistrates assembled.

We understand that Lord Sherborne has given all his tenants liberty kill the hares and rabbits on his estates. Sixty persons from the neighbourhood of Chepstow left Bristol, for

Sixty persons from the neighbourhood of Chepstow left Bristol, for America, on Monday.

On Friday week, the residence of Mahommed Bey, attached to the Turkish Embassy, 9, Agar-street, was plundered of a tin cash-box containing 170 sovereigns and 300 five franc pieces.

On Thursday se'nnight, says the Cambrian, H. Bailey, Esq., the manager of the Nantyglo and Beaufort Ironworks, sent for his workmen to make known to them that their wages will be advanced 10 per cent., in consequence of the late improvement in the fron trade.

The Bishop of Peterborough will hold his next ordination on Trinity Sunday, the 3rd June.

Samuel Addison, Esq., banker, of Wednesbury, has contributed the sum of £700 for the completion of the tower and spire of St. John's Church, in that place. Mr. Addison gave £500, in addition to the site, towards the erection of the church.

Major-General Sir John F. Burgovne, K.C.B., has arrived at Inverness.

sum of £700 for the completion of the tower and spire of St. John's Church, in that place. Mr. Addison gave £500, in addition to the site, towards the erection of the church.

Major-General Sir John F. Burgoyne, K.C.B., has arrived at Inverness, being deputed by the Government to examine into the causes and extent of the late floods, and the injury thereby done to the town.

Subscriptions to the amount of upwards of £600 have been raised by a number of the principal tenants on the estates of the late Duchess-Countess of Sutherland, to raise a public monument to her. The Duke, in answer to a communication from the chairman of the committee, has suggested that the monument shall be a handsome fountain at Dunrobin, furnishing a supply of good water, within reach of Golspie. The suggestion has been responded to.

The murderer of Mrs. Grace Holman finished his career of crime upon the public scaffold at Exeter, on Monday last.

The Lord Mayor will receive at dinner, on Monday next, a large party of the influential shipowners of the city of London, including the general committee, and several members of Parliament.

Lord John Russell has requested the Irish members to meet him in Downing-street, on Wednesday, the 18th instant, at eleven o'clock.

The indisposition of M. Thiers, who has been seriously ill of late, was not, as at first supposed, cholera, but a severe cold, taken at the funeral of his father-in-law, M. Dosne, on Saturday last. He is out of danger.

It has been officially announced by the Danish Government that a blockade of the German ports of Cammin, Swinemunde, Wolgast, Griefswalde, Stralsund, and Rostock would commence on the 5th instant; and a blockade of the ports Pillau and Dantzig, and of the rivers the Elbe, the Weser, and the Jahde on the 12th instant.

The crowds emigrating at the port of Waterford still continue. It is stated in the local papers that for the next three months it is expected that the number of emigrants through Waterford will average 500 a week.

The London and Brighton Railwa

instant.

At the Theatre Royal, Edinburgh, on Monday week Mr. Maurice Power, son of the late justly-famed Irish comedian, Mr. Tyrone Power, made his first appearance on a British stage. Mr. Power is described as exhibiting great self-possession and good taste on the stage, and having respectable talent as an actor.

The schooner Celeritas put into the port of Dover during the week to avoid capture. This is the first vessel, since the renewal of hostilities on the Schleswig-Holstein question, which has sought shelter in a British port.

The cholera has greatly subsided at Sunderland, and there have been very few cases, and only two or three deaths since last week. There have been no new cases for three consecutive days this week; clean bills of health have been returned, and Dr. Sutherland has left the town for Glasgow.

By the Thomas Hughes, from Port Phillip (Australia), letters up to the 22nd December have been received. The floods of rain, which had been incessant for the whole autumn, had prevented the early arrivals of wool from the interior. Large supplies had, however, been received, and low prices only were offered.

A notice was posted at Lloyd's on Tuesday afternoon by the Consul-

A notice was posted at Lloyd's on Tuesday afternoon by the Consul-General of the Two Sicilles, announcing that from the 1st of this month the ports situated in the Guif of Palermo would be blockaded by the ships of his Sicilian Majesty. The Emperor of Austria has sent the order of the Golden Fleece (the highest in the empire) to Radetzsky.

ghest in the empire) to Radetzsky.

An individual was arrested last week at Poligny, in the department of e Jura (France), who paraded the streets exclaiming "Let us strangle all the

rich; let us erect the guillotine in the public square! A body of from 200 to 300 Hungarians and Piedmontese refugees and deserters have entered france by the bridge of the Var. Those who had arms have been deprived of them, and marched to Droguenau.

Two magnificent ships have lately been launched in New York for the packet lines to Liverpool; the first being the Constellation, and the second the Guy Mannering, each of 1600 tons burden. The latter will be commanded by Captain Edwards, late of the celebrated ships Sea, Marmion, and Isanhoe.

Letters from the North of England give a bad account of the state of the coal and manufacturing trades in the neighbourhood of the Tyne. The colleries are working three days only out of six, and competition has occasioned a great fall in the value of coal.

The steam-ship United States, lately purchased in New York for the

a great fall in the value of coal.

The steam-ship United States, lately purchased in New York for the German navy, carries twelve guns on each side, two brass swivels forward, and two aft. Her engines have undergone repairs and alterations, and she was expected to be ready for sea on the 1st instant.

Mr. Brisbane, an American socialist, who has taken a leading part in

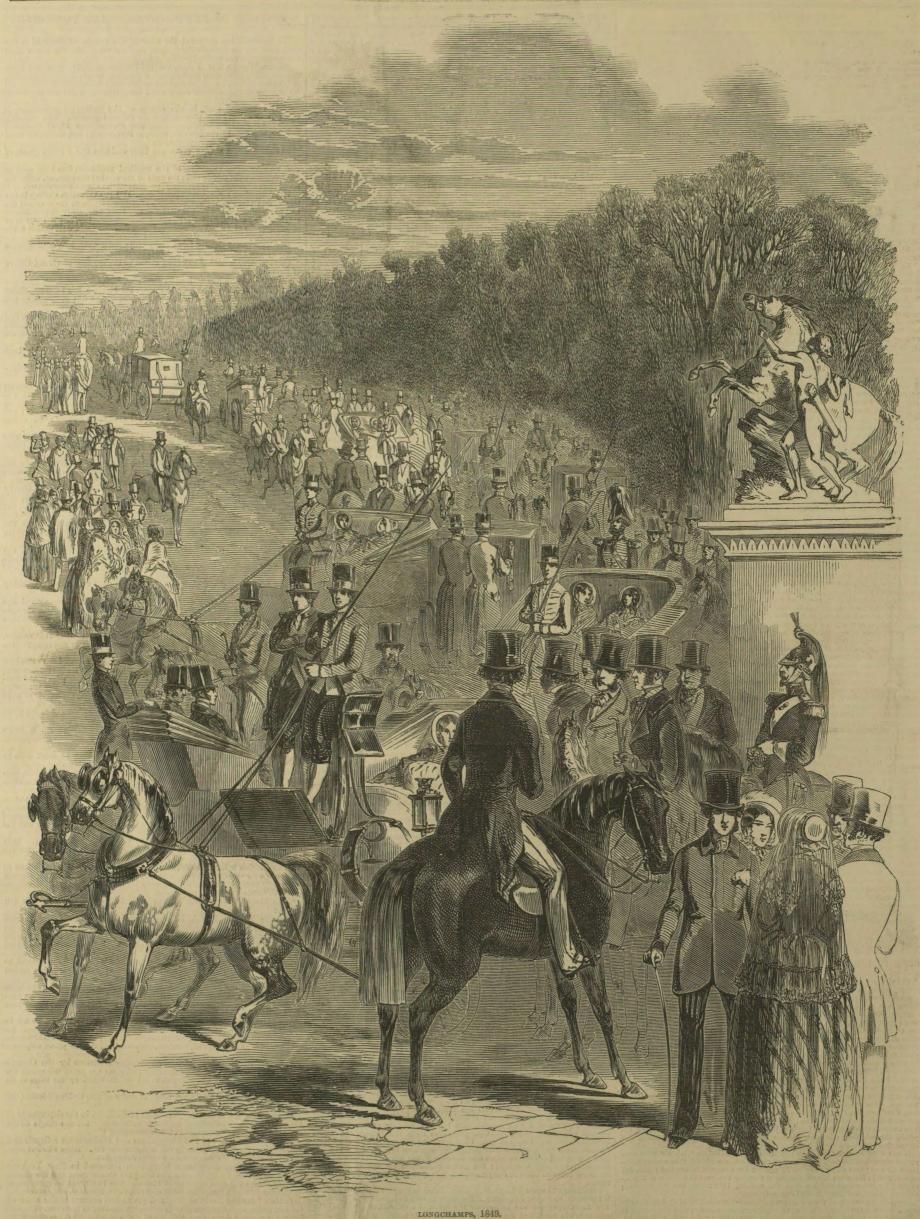
alist banquets of Paris, has received notice from the Government to quit

The Duke of Wellington is entertaining a select party at Strathfield-saye. The Earl of Aberdeen has left Argyll House to join the circler.

The Earl and Countess Grey left town on Tuesday on a visit to Earl Spencer, at his seat, Althorp-park, Northamptonshire.

The "reformed" Jewish communion of Berlin have decided that the Sabbath shall be celebrated henceforth on Sundays instead of Saturdays.

At the last meeting of the Académie des Sciences, in Paris, a paper was brought forward by M. Carbonnel, upon the effects of tobacco on the workmen employed to make cigars and prepare tobacco. It would appear that out of 420 females whose husbands followed that occupation, 356 had twins; but with regard to health, out of 1000 workmen 340 became emaciated to the highest degree, and 64 in a secondary manner.



(From a Correspondent.)

Paris, April 12, 1849.

One of the displays enjoyed by the English visitors was the annual pageant of

Longchamps, with its alless of carriages, and lines of equestrians.

The magnificent walks of the Champs Elysées, yesterday strewed with wounded and encumbered with cannon, are to-day througed with the people of wounded and encumbered with cannon, are to-day througed with the people of fashion from the Faubourg St. Germain and the Banque, happy to be restored to ease and luxury. Among the elegant equipages, with which Paris abounds, is to be seen, in the first rank, the aristocratic carriage of the Princess Mathfide Demidoff, whose delightful, gracious, and smiling face, glows with exquisite freshness. A little farther off, the crowd presses around the carriage of the President, distinguished by the beauty of the horses and elegance of the livery; but the general interest is engrossed by the fatigued and wan look of the chosen of his country, who consecrates his nights to meditation, to enable him to restore employment, order, and security; but the anxiety depicted on his thoughtful arow, indicates to the passers-by that, if Louis Bonaparte pays a tribute to having in encouraging fashion, his sympathies are well exercised in the haunts of interpr and hunger.

Many votaries of fashion displayed on this occasion great luxury and taste, as

TOMBON ME

much amongst the pedestrians as carriage people; the toilettes are very elegant, although furs and winter clothes are not cast off.

Longchamps has been as brilliant and picturesque as in former years: singularly contrasting with the faubourgs, which present the most sombre appearance, and continue perfectly noiseless. In the Champs Elysées is a mixture of carriages and hackney-coaches, and diplomatic equipages, and tradesmen's carts; nevertheless, we must own that the armorial bearings were rure: but to sum up, in seeing the present promenades of Paris, we can hardly believe that scarcely a year had elapsed since a pretty and witty actress of one of the minor theatres, Molle. A. O——, used these celebrated words; "Decidedly we must try to please the wounded of February; it is only they who can give us cachemires."

Never was France more interesting to visit; never will political excitement have more convulsed all classes of the community; and never will the present circulation, than in the short time which must elapse before the elections.

Before the election of the 10th of December we were in an abyss; now we are on a peak. We have secret and ostensible committees, meetings of the delegates of the clubs, and banquets: in a word, all are really in commotion, while a profound hull appears to reign everywhere. The decree of the Court of Bourges has still more depressed the Democrats than the restoration of the guillotine for the advantage of the democratic elections. These men, beaten from the field, in consequence of legal incapacity, make way for others of more moderate ambition. The number of aspirants find the land for the advantage of the democratic elections. These men, beaten from the field, in consequence of legal incapacity, make way for others of more moderate ambition. The number of themselves restrained. The election of Red candidates will ride the land for the advantage of the democratic elections. These men, beaten from the fellow in the land for the advantage of the democratic elections. These men

ON THE WEATHER IN THE MONTH OF MARCH, 1849.

The the 17th of March, with the exception of the 9th, 10th, and 11th days, the temperature of the air was above that of the season; the average daily excess was 44°. From the 18th, the temperature was below the average; the average daily defect was 3½°. During the early part of the month the weather was very mild, and it was cold and rather severe towards the end of the month. The mean temperature of the month was 42½°, exceeding the average value for this month from the observations of the previous seventy years by 1½°. The average temperature of the four months ending March 31st, 1849, is higher than any other similar period for very many years. The mean reading of the barometer at the height of forty feet was 3003 in., being above the average reading. The mean temperature of evaporation was 39½°, and that of the dew point was 36½°. The difference between the temperature of the air and dew point was 6°. This difference is greater than usual, and denotes dryness of the atmosphere. The highest reading of the thermometer was 60°, and the lowest reading was 27.9°. The average daily range was 17½°. Rain fell on eight days only, and was sonewhat less in amount than half an inch. "Snow fell in small quantities on the 8th, 9th, 24th, and 25th. Several flashes of lightning were seen on the 22d. The month has been dry, and favourable for farming and agricultural operations.

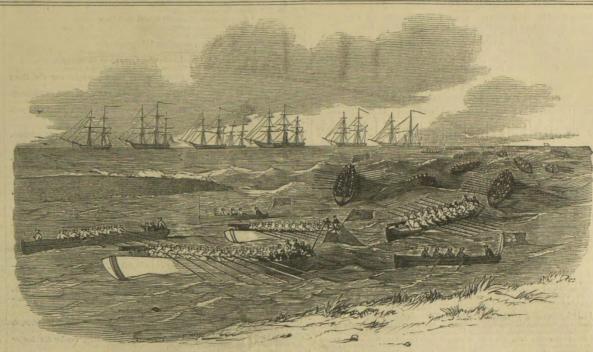
Blackheath, April 12.

[For more particulars relative to the unusual warmth of the past winter see the forthcoming Quarterly Report of the Registrar-General.] ON THE WEATHER IN THE MONTH OF MARCH, 1849.

THE PEW CASE AT CHELTENHAM.—On Saturday last, the magistrates gave their decision in this case, which was a charge of assault preferred at the Cheltenham Police Court on the previous Thursday, against Charles Lloyd Harford, Esq., one of her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the county of Gloucester, by Captain Henry Perrin Steele, a magistrate and deputy-lieutenant for the county of Dorset, and an occasional visitor to Cheltenham, who complained that ou the previous Sunday, during the celebration of divine service in the parish church, the defendant forcibly ejected him from a pew, and by so doing squeezed his hand with the door. The defence was, that defendant's pew being a "faculty pew," he had a right to eject any intruder. After a full hearing the evidence on both sides, the Bench deferred judgment until Saturday last, when the parties having re-assembled at the police court, Mr. G. E. Williams read the written decision of the Bench in this matter is so questionable, that they have come to the determination of dismissing the case,"

SLAVERY ON THE COAST OF AFRICA.

WE have been favoured by a Correspondent and an officer on the coast of Africa with the accompanying Illustrations and details of a most successful attempt just made by our gallant countrymen towards the extirpation of Slave Traffic, in that infamous hornet's nest of slave-dealers, the Gallinas, lying in



CROSSING THE BAR OF GALLINAS RIVER.

lat. 7° S., and long 11° E.; the coast being very low, and well adapted for the nefarious trade carried on there.

Our Correspondent states, that, on the evening of February 2, the small squadron which had assembled at Cape Mount proceeded for Gallinas River; the

man, after which the division joined the Commodore at the principal factory

man, after which the division joined the Commodore at the principal factory for the night.

Next morning, two more large establishments were destroyed without any resistance. The majority of the boats then left the river, but the Commodore remained to hold a conference with some of the neighbouring chiefs. Towards evening he entirely destroyed the place, and returned on board.

Fourteen slaves only were brought away—some of them deplorably emaciated creatures, near the point of death.

The amount of loss sustained by the slave dealers must have been very great, as they were quite unprepared for such a visit, and their stores were full of goods. Some hundred barrels of fine powder caused a tremendous explosion. The general idea is that between £100,000 and £200,000 worth of property was burned—perhaps more.

THE ENGRAVINGS.

THE ENGRAVINGS.

The first Illustration shows the boats crossing the bar of Gallinas. The number of boats was about 21: the largest were the Penelope's paddle-box boats, with guns, and 75 men each; three pinnaces, with guns; and Ptuto's paddle-box boats, with rocket brigade. There was a tumbling sea on the bar, the current running out as fast as boats could pull: the crossing is very dangerous, and seldom made by ships' boats.

In the second large view is depicted the burning of the slave establishments on Solyman River. The foliage on the banks is thick and luxuriant to the water's edge. The explosion was terrific: a constant fire of musketry was kept up from the bush, answered by volleys from the four boats, with grape from brass guns.

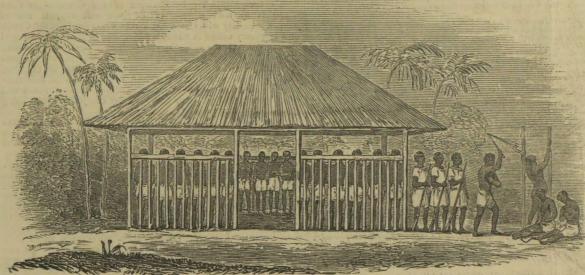


SECTION OF EMBARKATION CANOE.

The premises destroyed were the residence and factory of Don José Louis, a Spanish dealer. The quarters were comfortable, and, from the external appearance of the factory, no suspicion was likely to be raised of the owner being a slave-factor; yet such he is, on an extensive scale.

In one of the smaller illustrations is shown a Barracoon at the back of one of the factories in the creek: here flogging is an hourly occupation, and the sufferers frequently expire under the lash. The slaves are chained by the neck and legs; and, except when marched from one barracoon to another, on chance of shipment, they know no change for a year or two.

We have likewise engraved one of the embarkation boats used by the slave-factors: they are launched from the beach, with 200 slaves in their bottoms, besides 20 or 30 rowers to each boat, which is about 40 feet long, 12 broad, and seven or eight feet deep.



SLAVE BARRACOON.

Penelope towing Watervitch, Dart, and Boneita, and Favorite in tow of Pluto. They found the Sealark there at anchor.

At daylight, on the morning of the 3d, the boats from these vessels made for the bar of the river, in two lines; the bar being as quiet as usual, but still a great surf, and the stream very strong.

The Commodore led in person, in one of the Penelope's cutters; five gun-boat followed, one with a rocket brigade, and about fifteen others, under command of their respective captains. We should here mention that the occasion of the visit was, in part, enquiry as to the fate of a thirty-ton boat stolen from the Governor of Sierra_Leone. As the attack was not at all expected, there was no

resistance made, and the three principal factories were taken possession of, the owners having scarcely time to drive away slaves, but not to remove property. The boats of the Penelope continued their route about twelve miles farther up the Solyman branch of the river, and there destroyed two large barracoons and a slave vessel building, meeting with little opposition on the east side, where their stockade was good, and four small iron guns were lying dismounted. A random fire was kept up from the bush, while the boats dropped down. One of their own people, a prisoner, in the gig with Captain Jones, was shot through the arm, and one man in another boat was slightly struck with a slug.

At sunset, another establishment was burned at the lower turn of the Soly-



BURNING OF SLAVE ESTABLISHMENTS, ON SOLYMAN RIVER.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

Sunday, April 15.—Low Sunday. Moon's Last Quarter, 7h. 8m. p.m. Monday, 16.—Passage of the Kyber Pass by General Poliock, 1842.
Tuesday, 17.—Dr. Franklin died, 1790.
Wednesday, 18.—Oxford and Cambridge Easter Term begins.
Thussday, 19.—St. Alphage. Lord Byron died, 1824, aged 36.
Friday, 20.—Eliza Barton, the Holy Maid of Kent, executed at Tyburn, 1534.
Saturday, 21.—Sun rises 4h. 55m., sets 7h. 4m.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE FOR THE WEEK ENDING APRIL 21, 1849.

onday | Tuesday | Wednesday | Thursday |

XETER-HALL.-WEDNESDAY CONCERTS.-On WEDNESDAY NEXT, APRIL 18th, will be held the TWENTY-FIRST of N WEDNESDAY CONCERTS, for the BENEFIT of Mr. SIMS BEEVES; NIGHT but TWO of the Season,—Vocal Performers: Miss Birch, Miss Lucombe, Mi Whiten

MR. SIMS REEVES' BENEFIT CONCERT will be held on WEDNESDAY EVENING NEXT, April 18th, at EXETER HALL; and will ENTY-FIRST of the LONDON WEDNESDAY COVERTS (and Last Night but 'Season). Vocal Performers: Miss Birch, Miss Lucombe, Miss Foole, Miss Nelsos Rafter; Mr. Weiss, Mr. Whitworth, Mr. Binge, Mr. T. Williams, and Mr. Sims Fickets, its and 22; Reserved Seats, 43; Stalls, 78, may be had of Mr. Sims REEVE at Russell-street; of all musicseilers; and of Mr. STAMMERS, 4, Excter Hall.

EXETER HALL.—Mr. WILLY has the honour to announce to his Friends, that his BENEFIT CONCERT will take place on WEDNESDAY EVENING, the 20th APRIL, being the Last Night but One of the LONDON WEDNESDAY CONCERTS. Further particulars will be duly announced. Reserved Scate, 4s. 1 Stalls, 7s.; Fickets, 1s. and 2s. each.—To be had of Mr. WILLY, 22, Trigon-terrace, Kennington.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.—The Subscribers and the Public are respectfully informed the THIRD CONCERT will take place at the HANOYER-SQUARE ROOMS, on MONDAY EYENING, APRIL 16th. Programme: Sinfonia, G Minor (Mozart); Aria, Mr. Sims Reeves; Allegro Pathetique, violin, Hert Ernst, Aria, Miss Lucombe. Overture, "Jessonds" (Spohr). Sinfonia Pastorale (Beethoven); Aria, Mr. Sims Reeves; Airs Hongrois, violin, Hert Ernst; Duo, Miss Lucombe and Mr. Sims Reeves. Overture, "Calypso" (Winter).—Conductor, Mr. Costa.—Single tickets, £1 1s; double tickets, £1 1s; triple tickets, £2 5s; to be obtained of Messrs. Addison, 210, Regentstreet.

MUSICAL UNION.-WILLIS'S ROOMS.-TUESDAY, of CRAMER and Co., with the attractions of the present season, resident artists will not be admitted attractions of the present season, resident artists will not be admitted at the door mbers have the privilege of introducing visitors by payment at the door JNO. ELLA, Direction of the present season of the present season.

FRENCH PLAYS and OPERA COMIQUE, ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.—Mr. MITCHELL begs to announce that the performance of French Plays 1 opera Comique will be resumed on Monday next, April 16. He also begs to announce re-engagement of Mdile Charton, M. Coudere, and other members of the Company for remainder of the Season; and, for the more effective representation of several popular eras, he has engaged M Octave (Frenier Tenor au Grand Opera, Paris), who will make his un next week, in Auber's opera of "Fra Diavolo." Mr. Mitchell has the honour to annote the engagement of the eminent actor, M Bouffe, who will give a limited number of his vivaled performances previously to the close of the Season. Subscriptions for the Stalls, engagement of the Monday and Fridays, Twelve Guineas; Stalls by the Night, Boxes, Stalls, &c., may be secured at the Box-office of the Theatre, and at Mitchell's call thear? 33. Udd Bond-attret.

ROBERT-HOUDIN'S FAREWELL-ST. JAMES'S

A STLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—Proprietor,
W. BATTY.—Fitzball's new grand Easter Spectacle unprecedentedly successf
MONDAY, APRIL 18th, the performances will commence, at Seven o'Clock, with Fi
mmensely successful new grand romantic Equistrian Spectacle, in Three Acts, entitle
WHITE MAIDEN OF CALIFORNIA; or, the Horse of the Ocean; produced with
new scenery, costumes, and appointments, &c., on a scale of great splendour. To be fo lay, Wednesday, and Friday, THE DUMB DRIVER, which nightly increases in a on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, with the laughable farce of THE SECRET, open from Eleven till Four.—Stage Manager, Mr. W. West.

MR. JOHN PARRY'S ENTERTAINMENT, on MONDAY EYENING, the 23rd instant, at WILLIS'S ROOMS, King-street, 8t. James's, commencing at Half-past Eight o'Clock.—Tekets, 2s 6t; Recerved Seats, 4s; and Stalls, 5s each, to be had at the music-shops, and of Messrs. Ollivier, 4l, New Bond-street.

OVE'S ENTERTAINMENTS, at CROSBY-HALL. IN Numerous parties having found it impossible, on account of the crowded state of the Hall, to obtain seats to witness Mr. LOVE'S POLYPHONIC ENTERTAINMENTS, on many of the evenings during the Lent season just ended, it is respectfully amounced that, in compliance with the general demand, a few more representations will be given.—Total Change.—On TUESDAY, APRIL 17st, will be presented the Entertainment, entitled A VOYAGE TIMES; or, Past Ten o'Clock and a Cloudy Night: in which imaginary persons will be heard crying the hour of the night, at a distance of a quarter of a mile from the Hall. With other Entertainments. Begin at 8. Hall, 2s; Gallery, is.—On WEDNESDAY, APRIL 18, Mr. LOVE will give an ENTERTAINMENT at ATHERSTONE. On THURSDAY, APRIL 19, at NUNEATON. On FRIDAY, APRIL 20, at the THEATRE ROYAL, COVENTRY.

FASTER HOLYDAYS.—ROYAL COLOSSEUM and A STER HOLL I DAY 13.

A STERM A Regent's Park and Albany-street.—The COLOSSEUM includes the sordinary Panorama of PARIS BY NIGHT, Museum of Sculpture, Conservatories, Swistage, Classic Ruins, &c., open daily from Hair-past Ten (Panorama at Twelve) till Hair Flyes, and in the Evening, from Seven till Hair-past Ton. Music from Two till Fivo, and ing the Evoning.—The CyCLORAMA, with a colossal moving Panorama (unceptabled in only of LISBON, the magnificent scenery of the Tagus, and Earthquake of 1755, is exhibited in the Sevening of the Seven and Rine; il unstrated by recorriate Music, on the new grand Application.—Admission to either Establishment, is:

THE EXHIBITION of the Association for Promoting the Free Exhibition of MODERN ART is NOW OPEN at the Gallery. Hyde Park-corner, daily, from 9 till dusk.—Admission, is. Catalogue, 6d. BELL SMITH, Hon. Secretary.

ORIGINAL GIGANTIC AMERICAN PANORAMA.—
Now open, day and evening, at the GRAND AMERICAN HALL (fair Mins Figure 1).

WINDSOR CASTLE EXHIBITION, Shewing the QUEEN'S PRIVATE APARTMENTS (not shown to the Public).

"Those Views were done by permission of her Majesty; they are very exquisitely finished."

"Times. "Nothing can exceed the beauty of these Views."—Atlas. "The machinery gives them the appearance of models in their exact proportions."—Sunday Times.

Open from It to 5 and 7 to 8, OSMORAMA ROOMS, 209, Regent-street; and at W. F. Taylors Library, Windsor, "Admission, is, Children, 6d.

To be had in the Room, a FANORAMA of the CASTLE, 7 feet long by 8 inches, 2s. 6d.

CATHEDRALS of COLOGNE and ROUEN. - NOW

HE ROYAL CHINESE JUNK IS NOW OPEN in the EAST INDIA DOCKS, adjoining the Steam-Boat Pier and Rallway Terminus, Black-surrounded by an ample enclosure and promenade. Admission, is.—Nomerous addinave leen made to this interesting and novel Exhibition, inclining a subscient National National Control of the C

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—The Collection

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

- "Papyrus" should apply for the Photogenic paper to Knight and Sons, Foster-
- lane, City. —For information as to the requirements of persons about to enter the Indian Public Service, see the useful little book, "Real Life in India," lately published by Houtston and Stoneman.

 "G. M."—Address, "Secretary of the Royal Humane Society, Trafalgar-square," F. W. P."—Newspapers may be received post free at any part of the United Kingdom at any period after their publication; but, to be received post free abroad, they must not be posted after I days date.

- "A. P."—See Main's work on "Gardening."

 "W. D. J.," Shrewebury, is thanked.
 "Tortoise."—Your namesake's favourite food is the lettuce.
 "M. A."—We cannot insert the notice.
 "X. Y. Z."—We cannot inform you.
 "A Foung Florist," Mansfeld, should send the questions.
 "P. A. M."—Declined.
 "Jacobus," Brixton, and "A Gold-seeker."—Apply to an ironmonger.
 "H. C.," York-terrace.—See the "Flora Metropolitana" by Cooper.
 "W. T. C.," St. Helier's.—The phenomenon to which you refer was the Great Annular Eclipse of the Sun, on Sunday, May 15, 1836.
 "J. G. C."—The £12 certificate will enable a solicitor to practise in town and country.
 "Rusticus" should apply to the secretary of a savings bank.
 "Edith,"and "A Constant Subscriber," Hants.—Perch, in Gutta Percha, is pronounced like the name of our fish.
 "B. Z."—We have not given the memoir.
 "H. W. H.," Oreukerne, is thanked, but we could not avail ourselves of his favour.
 "An Anxious Inquirer."—We think so.
 "Alpha."—At Deacon's coffee-house, Walbrook.
 "S."—Apply, respecting the designs for cottages, to Mr. Hine, Architect, Nottingham, who has published a work on the subject.
 "J. F. H.," Welclose-square, should send the specimen.
 "A. H.," Lerwick.—We have reptied by post.
 "R. C.," Norwich.—See instructions for managing the "Dissolving Views" in No. 34 of the Magazine of Science.
 "E. R. A. R.," Romford, should apply to a surgeon.
 "Manchester" (Lines).—We have not room.
 "G. H. S."—Apply to the Secretary of the Foundling Hospital. The committee decide as to the eligibility of the child for admission.
 "S. R."—Of any music-seller.
 "T. B. U.," St. Ices, is thanked.

- cide as to the eligibility of the child for admission.

 S. R."—Of any music-seller.

 **Y. B. U., **S. t. levs, is thanked.

 **H. M. M."—Kamptulicon is a compound of ground cork and India-rubber.

 **William."—John Lamb Campbell, Esq., of Glenfallock, county of Perth, is heirpresumptive to the Earldom of Breadalbane.

 **John Smith."—An additional Christian name cannot be taken.

 **A Constant Reader."—Sir Charles's mother, Lady Sarah Napier, having been grandaunt of the Duke.

 **J. M. Apply to the Heralds' office.

 **Y. T."—Apply to the Heralds' office.

 **A. K."—The price of Burke's "History of the Landed Gentry," complete, is

 **3. 15s. The work may be obtained through any bookseller.

 Heraldo."—The usage in question would, in all probability, render the bearer liable to the tax on armorial bearings.

 **S. M. C."—The crest of Mac Farlane of that ilk is "A demi-savage, grasping in his dexter hand a sheaf of arrows, and pointing with the sinister to an imperial crown or."

 **A Constant Reader and Subscriber."—The crest of Armstrong is "A dexter"
- crown or."

 A Constant Reader and Subscriber."—The crost of Armstrong is "A dexter arm vambraced in armour arg., the hand ppr." The motto, "Vi et armis." Viator," Manchester.—Kæmtz's "Meteorology," by C. Walker, price 12s. 6d. See the British Association reports respecting barometric waves.

 A. G. S."—The very bright planet situated in the vest, of an evening, is Venus. E. M. R."—The human skeleton of both sexes has twelve ribs on each side. The old notion "that a man hath one rib less than a woman" was exploded by Sir Thos. Browne.

- old motion they man have the following the property of the following the

- scates his sead.

 X.," Gateshead.—A cheap translation of Schiller's "Rauber" is published by ohn, Fork-street, Covent-garden.

 Farmer" and "Vacuus Viator."—See the Annual Government Colonization ircular, just published at 90, Fleet-street.

 D. K."—See the advertising columns of the daily newspapers.

 B.," Longton.—Apply to the editor of the Mechanic's Magazine, Fleet-street.

 R.," Weck-hill, is thanked, but we have not room for the extract.

 Subscriber," Wrayby.—See a little book on the "National Debt," just published by E. Wilson, Royal Exchange.

 C.," Rotterdam, is thanked.

 B. D. R." and "G. B."—We regret that we have not room for the lines.

 Friendless One."—The chance of employment must be according to proficiency in the art.

- in the art.

 X. Y. Z.," Sunderland.—The price of Warren's "Introduction to Law Studies" is 28s.

 Thankful;" "P. L. P.," Chester; "A Man of Kent;" "M. C.," Clapton; "Incorruptible Seagreen;" "G. C.," "Allas;" "A. R."—We are not in possession of the information required by these correspondents.

 Florence:"—No title of honour can be purchased in this country. There are, however, some offices about the Court, legally saleable, to which Knighthood is attached.
 - Juvenis."—Arms are registered in the Heralds' College to the name of Holt. We

** Answers to several correspondents are unavoidably deferred.

BOOKS, &c., RECEIVED DURING THE WEEK.

Adventures of Sir R. Mohun—Tallis's Illustrated Atlas.

Music.—Eindruck und Ausdruck; six German Songs—The Brunswick

Polka—La Partenza—The Gipsy Polka—The Market Chorus—The

Ballet Guarache—The Overture to "Masaniello."

GREAT GRIMSBY DOCKS.—Next week we shall give several Engravings of the Visit of His Royal Highness Prince Albert to Lincolnshire, on Tuesday and Wednesday; with the ceremony of his Royal Highness laying the first stone of the Docks at Grimsby.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, APRIL 14, 1849.

THE re-commencement of hostilities between Denmark and the Germanic Confederation, in the bitter dispute engendered by the Schleswig-Holstein question, has been signalised by an occurrence highly galling to the Danes. The Danes pride themselves on their naval strength. The Germans, with scarcely any sea-board, have long had a hankering after a German fleet. It has been a kind of sentimental aspiration on the part of young Germany to create a German navy, and to invent a flag for it that should brave the battles and the breezes of the Baltic. But the most enthusiastic student in all "Fatherland," though he might have looked forward to a defeat of the Danes by a German army on the dry land either of Schleswig or of Holstein, can scarcely have indulged in so romantic an idea as that Germans should have gained a striking advantage over the naval power of the Scandinavians. But this result has happened—chiefly, if not entirely, in consequence of the temerity of the Danes themselves, in exposing their ships in a harbour where the land batteries of the Germans could be employed against them with destructive certainty. On the 5th instant, almost immediately after the Danes had notified the cessation of the armistice, the Christian VIII., a fine man-of-war of 86 guns, and the Gefion long had a hankering after a German fleet. It has been a kind of the Christian VIII., a fine man-of-war of 86 guns, and the Gefion frigate of 46 guns, together with a brig and two steamers, opened a fire upon the batteries of the Eckernförde. This harbour is one of the estuaries on the eastern coast of Schleswig, ten miles to the north of the Eyder. The town is situated on the southern shore, upon a promontory which commands and nearly encloses the inner harbour. On the 4th instant the Danish squadron sailed into this harbour. Its commander seems to have meditated a decisive attack upon the town, but does not seem to have reflected that it was much easier to get but does not seem to have reflected that it was much easier to get into the harbour than out of it again. The squadron opened a fire upon the town, which continued for five hours, and was returned vigorously by the Germans and their auxiliaries. The Danish fire did no great harm against the town; but the batteries of Eckernforded during the structure of the control of the contro förde, during the struggle, shot away the rudder of the Christian VIII. and the paddle of the steamer. The first vessel ran aground. In this, to the Danes, very critical position, the German commander on shore agreed to a truce of two hours. The wind was unfavourable to the withdrawal of the Danish squadron, ven if the vincial reseal the statement of the Danish squadron, even if the principal vessel had not been to some extent disabled. The squadron was, in fact, unable to quit the harbour; and the Germans having employed the interval of the time in preparing red hot shot for its destruction, they opened a fire upon the ships immediately on the expiration of the truce. The result was that, after a combat of two hours, the Christian VIII. struck her colours. The surrender of this waves laws followed by that of the Coffee and The surrender of this vessel was followed by that of the Gefion, and

soon afterwards the Christian VIII. blew up with a frightful explosion and great loss of life. The Germans are already singing the song of victory, and, because ships have been conquered, imagine that the victory is a naval one; though, as a contemporary well remarks. "it has no more resemblance to a naval victory than killing a lion in a pitfall has to stalking him in the desert; or than the slaughter of a stranded whale on the coast of Suffolk has to harpooning a leviathan in the arctic seas." There seems every reason to fear that this unlucky catastrophe will but lead to the prolongation of the contest. It has exasperated the Danes, and it has encouraged the Germans and rendered all future Danes, and it has encouraged the Germans, and rendered all future arbitration much more difficult than it would otherwise have been. As a defeat, it signifies nothing to the power of Denmark; and as a victory, it is no great matter for the Germans to boast of; but it is an event which is much to be deplored, for the future difficulties that it has conjured up in the way of a satisfactory termination of a very unnatural, and, as we must consider it, unworthy struggle.

THE King of Prussia has conditionally refused the splendid offer of the Frankfort Assembly. To be Emperor of the Germans would be to hold a magnificent position. The King of Prussia has long been dazzled with the prize. It has been the far-off star, which has shone for ages over the fortunes of his House. It has been the day-dream of all the successive Sovereigns of his dynasty. The preday-dream of all the successive Sovereigns of his dynasty. The present King has striven more than any of his predecessors to attain the coveted leadership. In the memorable days that succeeded the French Revolution of 1848, he attempted to guide the revolution of the Germans to that end; and his famous expressions, that hereafter the name of Prussia was to be absorbed in that of Germany, exhibited to the astonished world the naked spectacle of his ambition. Within the last few days the hopes of his life have been on the point of consummation. The prize for which he struggled has been offered to him. The Frankfort Assembly, by the hands of a deputation, presented the Imperial Crown that he so fondly coveted. His fingers must have itched to clutch it: his heart must have throbbed at the near realization of a project that he so fondly coveted. His fingers must have itched to clutch it; his heart must have throbbed at the near realization of a project which only wanted his individual acceptance to become a fact. Yet, magnificent as the prize was, it was not to be lightly accepted. To be Emperor of the Germans in these times, is to hold a post of extreme difficulty, if not of danger. Uneasy will be the head that wears the Imperial Crown of a Germany united in name, but disunited in fact. The King of Prussia felt all the difficulty and peril of accepting it. To have refused it absolutely, would have been impossible; to have accepted it, would have been hazardous. Under the circumstances, the King has done what was expected of him. He has dallied and temporised; and linked his acceptance with conditions which will both adjourn the question, and keep any competitor from being oth adjourn the question, and keep any competitor from being brought forward.

The time, however, is evidently not ripe for the consumma-tion. Ardent as the German multitudes may be for the erection of all the States of the Federation into one great Empire, and sensible as the idea must be considered, the difficulties in the way of its realization are of a nature not to be immediately overcome. It is not amid the whirl of revolutions that such a formation can

It is not amid the whirl of revolutions that such a formation can appear. That it will appear as the ultimate result, we must believe. It is true policy and wisdom on the part of the Germans to form to themselves such a project—a project which we conceive to be as necessary for the good government of that interesting portion of Europe as the abolition of the Heptarchy was in its time for the good government of England. But it cannot be brought about in a day. The mutual jealousies of the Germans themselves are one difficulty; the conflicting interests of existing petty potentates are another; the position held by Austria, as the actual head of the Confederation, and as an empire formed, to a large extent, of countries and populations that are not German, is another, of which it is not easy to over-estimate the seriousness. All these have to be taken into the account, and must await their solution, not only from the dexterity and wisdom of those who attempt the guidance of the Germans in this important crisis of their history, but from that grand healer of animosities, and remover of perguidance of the Germans in this important chais of their mistory, but from that grand healer of animosities, and remover of perplexities—Time. The King of Prussia is much to blame for having involved the question. His untoward enthusiasm at one inconvenient and dangerous period retarded the solution which it was his object to promote. He has now learned, however, that it is of no use to be precipitate. His present caution will serve him in better stead than his furious zeal in March, 1848. His qualified referred will also serve Germany much better then any other course refusal will also serve Germany much better than any other course he could have adopted.

COURT AND HAUT TON.

THE COURT AT WINDSOR.

On Sunday morning the Queen and Prince Albert, the ladies and gentlemen of the Court, and the domestic household attended Divine Service in the private chapel of the Castle. The Hon. and Rev. C. L. Courtenay officiated.

On Wednesday morning, the Queen, accompanied by their Serene Highnesses the Countess Erbach and the Princess Amelie of Hohenlohe-Schillingsfürst, walked in the grounds around the Castle. In the evening, the Royal dinner party at the Castle included her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, her Serene Highness the Countess Erbach, her Serene Highness the Princess Amelie of Hohenlohe-Schillingsfürst, Lord and Lady John Russell, Lady Augusta Bruce, Baroness de Speth, the Marquis of Breadalbane, Sir George Couper, the Commanding Officer of the Grenadier Guards, Colonel Spencer Stanhope, and the Commanding Officer of the 2d Life Guards, Colonel M Douall.

THE ROYAL VISIT TO GRIMSBY DOCKS .- Great preparations are be-THE ROYAL VISIT TO GRIMSBY DOCKS.—Great preparations are being made by the various official authorities for the reception of his Royal Highness Prince Albert, on the occasion of his visit to Grimsby on the 18th instant, to lay the foundation stone of the stupendous docks about being formed at that port. Different yacht clubs have received a notification of the share they may take in the festivities to commemorate the commencement of these important works. All the pomp and circumstance of war, says a correspondent, will be peacefully employed. Bands of music, artillery, the local militia, and district soldiery, will be in attendance, and the counties of Lincoln, Derby, Nottingham and York may look forward to a highly interesting and festive ceremony on this first occasion of his Royal Highness visiting the eastern coast.

HER MAJESTY'S MARINE EXCURSION AND THE ROYAL YACHTS.—Her Majesty's Royal steam-yacht Victoria and Albert, Captain Lord Adolphus Fitzclarence, G.C.H., and her screw steam-tender Fairy, are both refitting with all despatch, at Portsmouth, for her Majesty's summer excursion. The former is to be taken in hand at once, and it is expected that she will be quite ready for serviceby the end of June next; but the Fairy will be in good order in

is to be taken in hand at once, and it is expected that she will be quite ready for serviceby the end of June next; but the Fairy will be in good order in every respect by the middle of nextmonth.

THE EARL OF CLARENDON.—The noble Earl has since Sunday been slightly indisposed at his residence in Grosvenor-crescent, which has obliged his Excellency to remain in London during the holidays, or otherwise his Lordship would have gone with the Countess to the Grove, his seat in Herts. We understand his Excellency countemplates returning to Dublin about this day, week.

His Royal Highness the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg has, in the most handsome manner, sent, through his Consul-General, C. Kreeft, Esq., to the Rev. Dr. Wood, of Broughty Ferry, the sum of £50, to be distributed among those fishermen, and such of the coast-guard, who, under Providence, were the means of saving the crew of the unfortunate ship, Johann Friedrich, which was lately wrecked at the mouth of the Tay.—Dundee Advertiser.

FUNERAL OF THE LATE KING OF HOLLAND.—The solemn interment of the remains of his late Majesty William II. took place at Delft, on the 4th. The cortige set out in the morning from Rotterdam. The coffin was covered with a black velvet pall, on which was inscribed, in letters of silver, "Hasselt, Leuven, Salamanca, Vittoria, Nivelle, Pyrenees, Quatre Bras, Waterloo, Fuentes d'Onore, Cludad Rodrigo, Badajoes, Arapills." On the coffin were placed the epaulettes, the two sabres, and the scarf which his Majesty wore on solemn occasions. When these insignia were removed from the coffin, the Royal house and of the people of the Netherlands, I place this crown upon the coffin of my excellent father, in whose steps I hope to tread." His Majesty then embraced his uncle, Prince Frederick, and his brother, Prince Henry.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—Immediately after her performance of Adelyisa, on Tuesday, Madame Giuliani received the news of the death of her father, from cholera, in Paris.

POSTSCRIPT.

CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT.

TRIAL OF DROUET.

Friday (yesterday) morning having been appointed for the trial of Mr. Drouet, for the manslaughter of the pauper children at Tooting, some interest appeared to be created by the proceedings.

The Judges (Mr. Baron Platt and Mr. Justice Wightman) took their seats on the bench at 10 o'clock, and the defendant immediately afterwards surrendered, and took his place in the dock.

The defendant was first arraigned under a charge of feloniously killing and slaying James Andrews, by omitting, contrary to his duty, to provide him with proper food and nourishment, and by omitting to provide him with proper sleeping accommodation, and proper clothing to protect him from the inclemency of the weather.

o weather. The indictment was of very great length, and contained a great number of

counts.

The defendant pleaded not guilty.

He was then arraigned upon four other indictments of a similar character, to all of which he pleaded not guilty.

Mr. M. Chambers and Mr. Clarkson prosecuted; Sir F. Thesiger, Mr. C. Smith, Mr. Ballantine, and Mr. Crouch defended the prisoner.

Mr. Chambers addressed the jury at some length in opening the case, and said that he appeared on behalf of the parish of St. Andrew, Holborn, and the only desire was that the matter should undergo a dispassionate inquiry, and that no circumstances should be pressed unfairly against the prisoner, the only object being that the law should be duly administered, and that there should be no ground for supposing that the interests of the poor, whom they represented, were not properly attended to. The learned counsel having, at considerable length, stated the facts of the case, which are already familiar to the public, adduced evidence in support of the charge.

The case for the prosecution had not closed when the Court adjourned, at six o'clock.

NEWMARKET CRAVEN MEETING .- FRIDAY.

HANDICAP SWEEPSTARES of 15 sovs each.

Lord Lowther's Pulcerina, 3 yrs, 7st ... (Dockeray) 1
Lord Glasgow's Clerk of the Council, 4 yrs, 8st 7lb (F. Butler) 2

SWEEPSTARES of 100 sovs each, h ft, for three-yr-olds; colts, 8st 7lb; fillies, 8st 2lb
Duke of Bedford's Sobraon ... (F. Butler) 1
Lord Orford's c by Cotherstone out of Mundane .. (Robinson) 2

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

The President of the Republic was thrown from his horse on Wednesday, in the Bois de Boulogne, but the accident was not attended with the slightest injury to that distinguished personage.

M. Proudhon has taken up his exile in Belgium, from which place he has addressed a letter to the supporters of the People's Bank, in which he states, that, having been sentenced to three years' imprisonment, and a heavy fine, he does not intend to carry out his design of founding this bank. Six or seven other Socialists, however, have taken up the abandoned idea, and have resolved to urge it forward to completion.

The disgraceful scene which occurred in the lobby of the Assembly on Wednesday, formed the subject of severe rebuke in all the well-conducted journals of Thursday. It is rumoured that a duel had taken place between M. Raspail and M. Point, and that the former was wounded. The Procureur of the Republic had commenced proceedings against M. Raspail for the offence.

SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN.

had commenced proceedings against M. Raspail for the offence.

SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN.

Since the affair of Eckernförde no serious engagement has taken place. The Danes have captured altogether 28 German vessels up to the present time.

ITALY.

From Genoa, our latest accounts state that, after General de la Marmora had bombarded Genoa for twenty-four hours, and the city had been set on fire in several places, a deputation from the municipality had waited on him on the evening of the 6th to request an armistice of forty-eight hours, in order to proceed to Turin to arrange a capitulation. The armistice was granted, and the deputation proceeded to Turin, where they arrived on the 7th. The triunvirate had field from Genoa, with the exception of Avezzano. The agitators, Accane, Retu, and Mirrellini, had embarked for Leghorn. The Government, it was understood, would hear of no condition but a surrender at discretion.

TURN-OUT OF FACTORY HANDS AT STALYBRIDGE,—The agitation which has been going on for many weeks past at Stalybridge, amongst the factory operatives, against the relay system, has at length resulted in the stoppage of two of the mills there—those of Mr. Bayley Brothers, and Mr. Leech. In these factories, and indeed in nearly all the factories in Stalybridge, the adults have been working twelve hours per day, and relays (or "shifts") take place among the females, who leave the mill in turn, for two hours during the day—those left behind attending to their frames in their absence. The shifts are so managed, however, that the extra minding of frames does not extend to more than an hour per day for each person; and the hands are, by this system, enabled to make twelve hours' wages. Against this system the hands of the two mills above named—two of the largest mills in the neighbourhood—have protested, as contrary to thespirit of the Ten Hours Act; but the owners of the mills continuing the practice, the workpeople adopted the still more decisive step, on Wednesday week, of leaving off at night, so soon as ten hours from the opening of the mill in the morning had expired. The consequence was, that, on Thursday morning, when the workpeople presented themselves to resume labour, they found the doors closed against them. On seeing the managers, they were informed that the mills would be opened on the following Tuesday morning to the hands, if they chose to resume work, but, if not, they would be again closed. They are to have the option, however, each successive Tuesday, of returning to their work. They still, however, remain out; and those in the employ of Mr. Cheetham, having received notice last week that they must commence on Monday to work with relays, went to the mill in the morning, but refused to commence the relay system. They went again at breakfast time, and found the mill locked up.

BANQUET IN HONOUR OF RICHARD COBDEN, ESQ., M.P. This festive compliment to the Hon, Member for the West Riding of Yorkshire, by his constituents, for which preparations on a grand scale have been making

by his constituents, for which preparations on a grand scale have been making for some time past, was celebrated on Wednesday last.

The entertainment took place at the Corn-Exchange, Wakefield, where accommodation was provided for between 600 and 700 persons. The side walls were ornamented with branches of laurel; at the upper end was the Royal cypher surmounted by an Imperial Crown; and at the lower end of the apartment was suspended a flag with the inscription "Cobden and the Independent Electors of Wakefield;" in front of the Chairman were emblazoned the mottoes "Protection is Robbery," "The Twins—Agriculture and Commerce," "Free Trade," &c.

At the upper table, which stood on a daïs, and stretched the entire length of the room, sat the Chairman, Mr. George Goodman, having on his right Mr. Cobden, Mr.; Mr. Bright, M.P.; Mr. William Brown, M.P.; Mr. George Wilson, late Chairman of the Anti-Corn-Law League; Mr. Harrison, Mayor of Wakefield; Mr. Alderman Carbutt, of Leeds; Mr. James Hamerton; Mr. C. H. Dawson; and on his left Mr. Marshall, M.P.; Colonel Thompson, M.P.; Mr. Salt, Mayor of Bradford; Mr. Henry, M.P.; Mr. Kershaw, M.P.; Mr. John Baldwin, Mayor of Halifax, &c.

The following acted as vice-chairmen:—Messrs, W. H. Foster, of Bradford; F. Crossley, of Halifax; F. Schwann, of Huddersfield; C. G. Maclea, of Leeds; Edward Baines, of Leeds; Edward Baines, of Leeds; Edward Baines, of Leeds; the last of stewards conversed the names of the leading. Free Traders of the

The list of stewards comprised the names of the leading Free Traders of the district. The body of the hall was covered with fifteen tables, each accommodating forty persons. The dinner was supplied by Mr. Wigney, of the George Ectel

charge means and in mean ground to those principles with control any individual or currelevs, but to do homage to those principles, more seems the attainment of the first of those principles, and to preve the way for carrying make a Free Trade speech; but an attempt has been made to show that Free Trade in corn—for that is about the limit of our triumph at the tree trade in corn—for that is about the limit of our triumph at the prevention of the prevention o dating forty persons. The dinner was supplied by Mr. Wigney, of the George Hotel.

The spacion sallery in front of the Chairman and the principal guests was firminged by a numerous and fashionably-dressed assembly of lades, who were have a rangement or such occasions a continuous continuous and fashionably-dressed assembly of lades, who were have a rangement of such occasions and the county constituences, therefore, sent up members in body against me; and the county constituences, therefore, sent up members in body against me; and the county constituences, therefore, sent up members in favor of the following sentiment— May internationable described from gentlemen who had been said, sundry letters were read from gentlemen who had been said, sundry letters were read from gentlemen who had been invited, excusing their absence Amongst them were presented from gentlemen who had been invited, excusing their absence Amongst them were presented by the sund the county of the care of the care of the sent sympathy of his care of the present sympathy of his constituents in his present halow of the sundry may and pressor.

The Chairman, in a highly eulogistic speech, proposed the health of "our distinguished member, Mr. Colden, with thanks to him for part in the counties are personally and particular the sent of the present sympathy of his constituents in his present halow on belalf of ecotomy and pressor on the sundry presents by our presents by our presents by our presents of the sundry sympathy of his constituents in his present halow and associated stripes of the present sympathy of his constituents in his present halow and associated stripes of the sundry sympathy of his constituents in his present halow and associated stripes of the sundry sympathy of his constituents in his present halow and the present of the present sympathy of his constituents in his p

not to impose an 8s. or 10s. duty. (Cheers.) When I see the farmers getting up a row in South Hampshire, and carrying down a Mr. Shaw to be more prominent than the squires themselves in clamouring for Protection, I pity them; they are positively past all hope of salvation. (Cheers.) The farmers are class of the most dependent, politically, on the face of the earth. They every clais of the most dependent, politically, on the nice of the sarth. They every own and then burst into a sort of activational. The solitical bundlen—they move and then burst into a sort of activation of the sarth of the sarth

The next toast proposed by the Chairman was "The seventy-eight supporters of Mr. Cobden's motion in favour of financial reform, and may the public expenditure be speedily adapted to the circumstances of a heavily burdened



GENOA.-FROM AN ORIGINAL SKETCH.

THE CITY OF GENOA.

THE beautiful city of Genoa lies on the coast of the Mediterranean, at the foot of the Ligurian Apennines, in the recess of a wide crescent-like gulf. The town stands partly on the declivity of several hills rising in the form of a semicircle round the spacious harbour, and partly on a narrow strip of ground between them and the sea. It is inclosed on the land side by a double line of fortifications, the external one being 8 miles in length. The higher Apennines rise immediately behind, dividin the waters which run to the Mediterranean by the valleys of

Bisagno and Polcevera, from those which flow northward into the Scrivia and Bormida, two affluents of the Po. Upon the summits of these mountains, which are near enough to command Genoa, are several detached forts. The appearance of the city from the sea is truly superb. A succession of fine buildings lines the shore; palaces and gardens, churches and convents, rise on the steep sides of the hills.

Mr. Dickens, in his "Pictures from Italy," sketches "the noble bay of Genos, with the deep blue Mediterranean; monstrous old desolate houses and palaces dotted all about; lofty hills, with their tops often hidden in the clouds and with strong forts perched high up on their craggy sides." Again, "The who would know how beautiful the country immediately surrounding Genoa is

should climb (in clear weather) to the top of Moate Faccio, or, at least, ride round the city walls—a feat more easily performed. No prospect can be more diversified and lovely than the chapting views of the harbour, and the valley of the two rivers, the Poleevera and the Bisagno, from the heights along which the strongly-fortified walls are carried, like the Great Wall of China in little.

* There lies all Genoa, in beautiful confusion, with its many churches, monasteries, and convents pointing up into the sunny sky. The fort within the walls commands that height upon the right. The broad sea lies in front there; and that line of coast, beginning by the lighthouse, and tapering away, a mere speck in the rosy distance, is the beautiful coast road that leads to Nice."



DINNER TO MR. COBDEN M.P., AT THE CORN EXCHANGE, WAKEFIELD.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE,)



SPRING .- THE COUNTRY

THE INVITATION TO THE FIELDS.

THE INVITATION
Why should we ever toil
In silence or turmoil,
To gather gold like Californian slaves?
Why should we still debate,
In melancholy state,
Knowledge abstruse to lead us to our
graves?
Or dream majestic dreams,
Filling the earth with schemes
Of human happiness from our Utopian
shelves,
World-wide, alas! but far too narrow
for ourselves?

Let us be young again,
And o'er the grassy plain
Gambol like children, and give Care the
slip,
Forgetful of distress
And mental stateliness

tet us be young in spirit, as we trip
Beside the running brooks,
Headless of men and books,
And heart-sore Wisdom's frowns or
magisterial sighs,
Looking contemptuous down upon our
revelries.

Have we outgrown the joys
That fill'd our hearts, as boys?
And does the music of the threshes bring
No more the young delight
That in our childhood bright
Made beautiful the mornings of the
spring?
Ripple the streams no more,
As in the days of yore?
Or are our ears so dull'd by commerce
with our kind,
That we can hear no hymns between
the trees and wind?

In our too plodding homes We ponder over tomes, Ledger and day-book, till we quite for-

Ledger and day-book, till we quite forget
That there are fields and bowers,
And river-banks and flowers,
And that we owe our languid limbs a
debt:
A debt most sweet to pay—
A needful holiday—
A brain-refreshing truce, 'mid intellectual strife,'
That, fought too keenly out, impul s
the mortal life.

We do our nature wrong Neglecting over long
The bodily joys that help to make us
wise;
The ramble up the slope
Of the high mountain cope—

The long day's walk, the vigorous exer-

cise,
The fresh, luxurious bath,
Far from the trodden path,
Or mid the ocean waves dashing with
harmless roar,
Lifting us off our feet upon the sandy
shore.

Kind heaven! there is no end
Of pleasures as we wend
Our pilgrimage on life's underions way
If we but know the laws
Of the Eternal Cause,
And for His glory and our good obey.
But intellectual pride
Sets half these joys aside,
And our perennial care absorbs the soul
so much,
That life burns cold and dim under its
deadening touch.

What pleasures he hath miss'd
Who struggles to exist
Amid factitious wants and luxuries
vain;
Spending his youth and prime,
As if our comrade, Time;
Were but a servitor in Mammon's
train.
And, waking up at last,
When threescore years have
pass'd,
With stiff and palsied joints, and just
enough of breath
To own how wrong he was, and pay his
court to Death.

Welcome, ye plump green meads, Ye streams, and sighing reeds! Welcome, ye corn-fields, waving like a sea! Welcome the leafy bowers, And children gathering flowers,

And farewell, for awhile, sage drudgery
What, though we're growing old,
Our blood is not yet cold:
Come with me to the fields, thou man
of many ills,
And give thy limbs a chance among the
daffodils!

Come with me to the woods,
And let their solitudes
Re-echo to our voices as we go.
Upon thy weary brain
Let childhood come again,
Spite of thy wealth, thy learning, or
thy wee;
Stretch forth thy limbs, and leap—
Thy life has been asleep;
And though the wrinkles deep may
furrow thy pale brow,
Show me, if thou art wise, how like a
child art thou!
CHARLES MACKAY.



SPRING.—ST. JAMES'S-PARK.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

PICTURESQUE SKETCHES OF LONDON, PAST AND PRESENT.

BY THOMAS MILLER.

CHAPTER XI. THE PARKS.

Those who wish to witness the onto-effoot pomp and pride of mightly London, must visit the Parks 5 for there all the array of rank, and fashion, and arrian-cratic beauty compregates, under the open eye of Heaven; mounted on splendid horses, or seated. In richly ornamented chartos, and arrayed in the most approved contumes, they confer a muntual pleasures upon all, by including the proved contumes, they confer a muntual pleasures upon all, by including the proved contumes, they confer a must appear to be a must be confered to the conference of the swell make the children, which we have been a must be confered to the conference of the swell make of a must be all allows who all appear to have no other object than that of inhaling the fresh air, and who all appear to have no other object than that of inhaling the fresh air, and enjoying the beauty of the scenery. For in them allows the place of the place of the conference of the swell make the place of the conference of the swell make the place of the conference of the place of the p

he had been long dead and Ourted, mostly between those merry-makings. Goaldows, which must have located and outperforms, in his "Diary," that he could not be all the more tranquil passions, such as grief and melancholy, is simple and touch ships good natured day among the great gallants and fine ladies.

Ragen's Fark has greater attractions than its securery, although many portions of the are very beautiful. Here we find the Zoological Gardens and Colosseum, both important enough to describe as of London On entering the Gardens you see a beautiful transcolor than its securery although many portions to the importance of the capes which contain the real control of the capes which contain the real control of the capes which contain the could not be a pleasant rustle walk, he made in by luxuriant foliage, at the end of which there is an opening commanding an extensive view of the Park To the right you have the domestic aviates, well worth viating, as they contain some fine a performance of the lower of the capes of the c

to Government, and will, like charity, cover a multitude of minor transgressi for those who legislate for the benefit of posterity, must be influenced by something more noble than narrow and selfish views. Breathing-room has been saily neglected of late around the metropolis. Let any one cross over London-bridge, and turn up by St. George's Church, in the Borough, along the Old Kent Road, and as far as New Cross, he will find it one continuous and unbroken chain of buildings. Yet here is space ample enough, and grounds of but little value, that might be formed into a spaceous park. If this is not done, those who twenty years hence live in this neighbourhood of railways, will be compelled to wander as far as Blackheath or Greenwich Park, to obtain a mouthful of pure air. Kenington Common is but a name for a small grassless square, surrounded with houses, and poisoned by the stench of vitriol-works, and black, open, sluggish ditches.

But something alist now—the place is curs'd.

Walworth Common has vanished; and the little fairy Green before the Swan, at Stockwell, is now no more; while even Clapham Common seems in our eyes to lessen every year. Wandsworth had set out in good earnest to reach Lambeth, and would soon have been near the Nine Elms station, had not Government stopped its career, by stepping in between at Battersea Fields. Cross the water, and some of the miscailed Parks are like the one named Whetstone—thrust into the corner of a square. Barnsbury Park is in any street which the conductor of the Islington omnibus may please to set you down at; while Islington, Highbury, Pentonville, and King's Cross are all so jostled together, that you cannot tell which is the beginning or the end of either the one or the other. We have heard of a neighbourhood that stretches somewhere behind Houndsditch and Bishopsgate, and seen something of it while gazing from the dome of St. Paul's; but from the view thus obtained of it, we should as soon hope to find our way out of the Cretan labyrinth, if once in it, as to extricate ourselves from this maze of streets and alleys. We can imagine some stranger losing his way in this perplexing maze, and ever moving on until he grew grey, without a hope of finding his way out again. The new Park in progress near this neighbourhood may, at last, be something like a landmark by which we can see through such an unknown wilderness. How the inhabitants of such localities as these must pine for

The populous solitude of bees and birds,
And fairy-framed and many-colour d things,
Who worship Him with noise more sweet than words,
And innocently open their glad wings,
Pearless and full by the state of the sta

THE THEATRES.

THE THEATRES.

HER MAJESTY'S.

Prematurely, Midlle. Lind, himitable in the portraiture of the gentler heroines of the drama, is about to leave the singe. The mantle of the Queens of lyrical tragedy, which Past. Catalani, and Mailbran bore, is about to detroped by the last that maintained. We need not, therefore, feel astonished at seeing how great a sensation was created by the amouncement of a new claimant, who put forward the lottlest rectensions to the inheritance. We are happy to be able to state that Midle. Parodit appearance on Tuesday has made they able to state that Midle. Parodit appearance on Tuesday has made they able to state that Midle. Parodit appearance on Tuesday has made they able to state that Midle. Parodit appearance on Tuesday has made they able to state that Midle. Parodit appears and attitudes—that mingling of temporary and the state of the most of the state, and attitudes—that mingling of demonstrative sense and the states of the state, above all where foller conception are concerned, has found in Midle. Parodit another worthly exponent. So a stature and classical of office of the stage, above all where foller conception are concerned, has found in Midle. Parodit another worthly exponent. So a stature and classical of office, which is the state of the original stamp was about to develop her respectively. The past of the state of the parodition of the parodition of the parodition of the state of the parodition of

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

The anxiously-expected debat of Miss Catherine Hayes, the new prima donna, the successor of Mdme. Persiani, took place on Tuesday night, in Donizetti's "Linda," with signal success. The new contraito, Mdlle. Meric, also made her first appearance in this country, in the same work, as the Savoyard boy, Pierrotto, and met with the most decided success. The return of Salvi, Tagliafico, Polomini, and Tamburini, who were included in the cast, added materially to the interest of the production of "Linda." This opera, which is one of Donizetti's latest works, having been composed for Vienna in 1842, contains some beautiful melodies, and the libretto is very interesting, the Italian poet having selected the vandeville, "La Grace de Dieu," so popular at the Galeté in Paris, as the basis of his story. "Linda," with the exception of the prayer terminating the first act, and the Drinking Chorus in the third act, is not remarkable in concerted pieces; and the second act is taken up with duet after duet for the heroine, only relieved at the end by a short terzettino: this renders the task of the prima donna exceedingly responsible and fatiguing. Miss Hayes had every physical advantage for the part—she has youth and beauty, besides a beautiful voice and cultivated style. She is rather above the middle height, very fair, and, although slender in figure, extremely graceful and easy in her deportment. Her vice is a soprano of great compass, the medium and lower portions of which are particularly rich, mellow, and sympathetic. The upper octave is also of exquisite sweetness, and, with the exception of the straining on the highest notes, would be perfect. Her execution is excellent; she has a most exquisitely articulated shake, with great sustaining power, and is brilliant in the delivery of the rapid passages of fioriture. She acts with truly feminine delicacy and sentiment: the lofty tragic emotions are probably not within her grasp; but her delineation of the more tranquil passions, such as grief and melancholy, is simple and to

ceived a double encore. The deep pathos with which Meric sang in this air created the greatest sensation. The two voices blended beautifully, and the cadenzas were executed with unerring precision by both singers. It was only this last winter that Mdlle. Meric first appeared on any stage, at the Italian Opera, in Paris, as Gondi, in Donizetit's "Maria di Rohan;" and her triumphant deboût was then noticed in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS. She recently played the part of Pippo, in "La Gazza Ladra," with the greatest success. She is the daughter of Mdme. Meric (not Meric de Lalande), who sang at the "King's Theatre" and Drury-Lane some years since, and was born in England. Her musical education has been completed in Italy and France.

Salvi was the Viscount: he sang with much expression in the duo, and in the romanza, "Se tanti in ira," and was eminently successful in the scena, "E la voce." Tagliafico's debût as a buffo was a great hit; he sang with surprising volubility the music of the silly, iherations Marquis, never resorting to the arria parlante, as is generally the custom of Italian comic singers. He was humourous without buffoonery and exaggeration. The Prefetto of Polonini was impressively sung; his voice has gained in rich volume. The Antonio of Tamburrini was a splendid histrionic achievement; the malediction of the father at the supposed dishonour of Linda was given with almost appalling effect. Tamburrin seemed like the cledre Kean, "terribly in earnest;" and it was some moments before the auditory recovered from the excitement caused by his acting. The quintet, sung by Meric, Salvi, Tamburrini, Tagliafico, and Polonini, without accompaniment, in the last act, was beautifully done. The overture—which is cleverly written in the symphonic form, to please the Viennese purists apparently—Is not effective for a general audience, from the want of a catching subject. It was brilliantly played, as, indeed, were all the vocal accompaniments, some of which are finely scored, particularly the prayer and drinking

THE EASTER PIECES.

The entertainments provided by the managers of the different theatres for the holiday-makers, have been remarkably successful, all of them having been well received on the first evening, and performed, in spite of their elaborate machinery, without hitch or hindrance of any kind. All the theatres were well filled on Monday, and have continued to be doing good business, the variation of weather at the beginning of the week putting the out-of-door amusements, in some degree, at a discount. We will now particularise the pieces produced; and first, of the

LYCEUM. Once more, whilst the recollections of the little Green Dog with one éar, and his companion, May-Fly, are vivid before us, the management of this elegant house treats us with another burlesque spectacle, mounted with all that perfection of accessory and detail which can alone now carry the notions of an audience, each day becoming more fastidious in the perception of what ought to be, into the realms of faërie and romance. The old stirring chronicle of the "Seven Champions of Christendom" has been taken by Mr. Planché for his subject; and the adventures of all these heroes have been faithfully set forth, not dropping them all for the especial glorification of St. George, as has been the case in the other methods of treating the subject, but allowing each to accomplish his chivalric mission, as set forth by the old historian. There is one fault, to be sure, in the burlesque, which we must mention: it was unavoidable, from the very nature of the subject, but no less apparent—the want of continuous interest. The achievements of the Champions are all independent of each other, lacking the culmination and counexion of the different interests requisite to fix the attention of an audience in any class of piece. It was also too long, but this fault is easily remedied.

of an audience in any class of piece. It was also too long, but this fault is easily remedied.

The Seven Champions are, as might be surmised, impersonated by seven very attractive young ladies, amongst whom are Miss Kathleen Fitzwilliam, Miss Louisa Howard, Rigs Marshall, and Miss De Burgh, who lately made her debat at the Olympic. Almost all the other members of the company have parts well fitted to their peculiar selents; thus, Mr. Selby is a Frenchman, Mr. Hall an Irishman, and so on. Mr. Ricely and Mr. John Reeve are also in the cast, but in much too subordinate characters for the variety of the piece. The pains they took with them, however, proved that seally clever and appreciated artists do not care how trifling the character may be that is allotted to them, so long as it contributes to an agreeable excemble. We regret that Mr. Charles Mathews does not appear until the second act. When lae does, however, he is most valuable; and his rapid songs are loudly applauded and encored.

The burlesque contains more hits at passing affairs than Mr. Planché has of late cared to favour us with. An agamirable joke at M. Proudhon's theory, "Le propriété, c'est un vol," is thus made:—

All property's a thet;

In feet, we one is right till property's a thet;

propriété, c'est un vol, "is thus made:—

In fact, no one is right till nought is left—

as well as we can remember it. This was eagerly seized on by the audience, as were all the others. In fact, "The Seven Champions," as a burlesque, stands, beyond all question, at the head of its contemporaries, and will, as usual, live the longest, and allow Mr. H. Marshall to drag-on another prolonged animal existence. It is no bad compliment to him to say that he is a "perfect beast."

The sce-ery, by Mr. W. Beverley, is transcendantly beautiful—that of the stalactif caverns (with the dance of nymphs in cool harmonizing dresses) being most a mirable. The public owe some gratitude to this management for improving general taste, and forcing other theatres, by comparisons generally made, to reform hitherto careless and ineffective methods of getting up spectacles and other pieces requiring judicious and thoughtful arrangements. An expression we heard in another theatre on Tuesday evening (with reference to a tableau), of "How they would have done this at the Lyceum," shows that this taste is appreciated.

PRINCESS'S.

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Mr. Edwards, who comes forward for the first time as a writer of holiday extravaganzas, may be well satisfied with his \$debat-his\$ "Noureddin and the Fair Persian" being an excellent piece, well constructed, smartly written, and showily put upon the stage. The graceful tale upon which it is founded—next, in our opinion, to "Aladdin," has been well treated; and a fusiliade of jokes and allusions is kept up without flinching, until the very end. Miss Kenworthy is as fair as the beautiful Persian could have possibly been, but she lacks animation, and perception of burlesque. Nothing tries performers so much as this style of writing. Not a syllable can be dropped, and a wrong emphasis, however light, will spoil the best joke ever made. Mr. Honey, Mr. Oxberry, and Miss Emma Stanley played with great spirit, and elicited continuous applause; and the cheering at the end was general, the author being called for.

On the first night, considerable alarm was caused by a cry of "Fire!" the representation of a conflagration on the stage being so well effected, that it was believed to be real. Many rushed from the house in terror; but an equal number had the good sense to keep their places; and, when something like order was restored again, the piece went on again, with louder applause than ever. So dangerous a tribute has seldom been paid to scenic illusion. We were glad to find that some late remarks in the papers on the folly of rushing to the doors of a theatre when an alarm of fire is raised, have, apparently, had some good effect. The conflagration must indeed be rapid which could extend to any part of the approaches of a theatre before sufficient time was allowed for every one of the most crowded audience to walk out, singly and leisurely, by one or the other of its outlets.

Two new pieces were put forward by the spirited manager of this theatre on Monday evening, for the entertainment of its patrons. The first was a play in five acts, called "The Heart's Trials," written by Mr. Henry Hughes, the actor at the Adelphi, and produced, as we suppose, for the purpose of furnishing Mrs. Mowatt and Mr. Davenport with two new characters. The incidents of the piece, which are not remarkable for novelty, are somewhat too attenuated for a five-act play: it would have achieved a far greater success as a three-act drama. Not that it did not generally please; indeed, the applause at the conclusion was loud and unanimous, and the principal actors were called for; but the audience of this house require a pabulum somewhat more highly seasoned, to come up to their notions of a perfect dramatic entertainment. Where one would go to see a "legitimate" play, half a dozen would assemble for an effective drama.

The burlesque of "Guy Fawkes; or, a Match for a King," which followed, served to bring the whole force of the company into advantageous play, and, more especially, allowed Miss Saunders to appear to greater advantage as the hero than we have for some time seen her. Hitherto, she has laboured under the disadvantage of comparison, in appearing after Mrs. Keeley, in her characters; but, on this occasion, she evinced a quaint conception of the true spirit of burlesque which was warmly acknowledged by the house. Miss Villars, as Catesby, Miss Oliver, as Blanche; Mr. G. Cooke, as Monteagle; and Mr. Herbert, as Sir Jonathan de Boston, "irom the States," all acted capitally, and ensured the success of the extravaganza, which was put upon the stage in the admirable manner that distinguishes everything done at this house. The last scene, by Mr. Dayes, of Tower-hill, with the preparations for an execution, is admirably arranged. There is a proper quantum of jokes upon, and allusions to, the French Republic, the Pope, chatelaines, Mr. Cooken, the Vernon Gallery, Derby Lotteries, California, the Operas, "San H

of the latter lady is somewhat too refined for a transpontine audience, which looks for broad effect rather than delicate painting. Hence, in "Cousin Cherry"—the piece in which she made so favourable an impression at the Olympic—she failed to create any sensation. But then Boz's "Juba," Pell's Serenaders, and the revived pantomime of "Mother Goose" were to come. Of the pantomime we cannot speak in very high terms; in fact, we were much disappointed, having heard "Mother Goose" held up by old playgoers as something that had never been surpassed. Mr. T. Mathews did everything that could possibly be done, as Clowin; but the piece itself appeared to be amazingly stupid, compared to the clever and elaborate pantomimes of more recent seasons. Mr. Shephard is setting about his new management with spirit. Mrs. Warner and Mr. Anderson are underlined to appear in "Macbeth." The lady will also play Mrs. Beverley, in the "The Gamester;" the Queen, in Hamlet;" and Madame Deschapelles, in the "Lady of Lyons." We have not heard who is to be Pauline—probably either Mrs. Nisbett or Miss Mordaunt, who commence their engagement on Whit-Monday. All this looks well.

ASTLEY'S.

"The White Malden of California; or, the Horse of the Ocean," is the title of the hollday equestrian spectacle at Astley's, the management deeming it proper that, somehow or another, under every circumstance—and in this case it is a shipwreck—a horse must make a principal figure. We expect it would be dangerous to form a notion of the appearance and customs of California rather from this spectacle than from Mr. Tyrwhitt Brooks's book just published; but we glean from the piece that maidens abound in El Dorado, that there is no lack of the necessaries of life, and that red and blue fireworks are as pientiful as gold. It was triumphantly successful, as was also the daring equitation of young Hernandez, of whom we have before spoken. This extraordinary boy eclipses everything we have ever seen in the way of circus riding. If he goes on as he has begun, what he will do when a young man is difficult to be conceived.

ceived.

Mille. Louise Tournaire—one of our most graceful ecuyères—has returned to Astley's, and was warmly welcomed. She is fully equal to any of the graceful troupe who have lately visited us; and we have still vivid recollections of her Esmeralda—one of the most charming "acts" ever performed on horseback. Both these artists were called for, and complimented with bouquets.

A melodrama, called "The Dumb Driver," concluded the entertainments.

The Adelphi and Sadler's Wells were the only theatres that produced no novelties, relying upon the attractions of their present bills. Robert-Houdin opened his temple of magic at the St. James's; and Mr. H. Farren collected a company at the Strand.

MUSIC.

GRAND CLASSICAL CONCERT AT HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

On Thursday night the first grand Classical Concert of the series of Lind Concerts was given. The stage was arranged as for an oratorio, the chorus singers being seated on raised platforms, and the principal singers being placed in front of the foot-lights, on chairs. When Mille. Lind was conducted on the stage by Lablache, there was a general burst of cheering. The Concert then commenced with the overture of "II Flauto Magico. In consequence of the death of Madame Giuliani's father, that artists was unable to appear, and the music aliotted to her was omitted. There was no regular distribution of parts. The singers sang alternately the various pieces; Mölle. Lind taking the soprano portions, which, in the opera, are assigned to Pamina and the Queen of Night, the mother. Thus she sang, in the first part, the difficult air, "Non paventar;" and in the second, the air, "Ah I lo so più non m'avanza; and was rapturously encored in both compositions. In the former, she took the bravura passages with surprising skill, and ascended to the F in alt, for Mozart had actually, for a particular singer in his day, written up to that astonishing note in the upper octave of the soprano. The vocalisation of Mille. Lind in the last air was perfection: she articulated her shake sotto voce deliciously. The terzettos were sung by Mülle. Lind and the Misses A. and M. Williams on the one side, and Mome. Grimaldi, Mülle. Polonini, and Mülle. Casolani, in the cash of cletti, Belletti, and Arnoldi, the bass solos. Coletti was encored in "Qui sdegno." The want of dramatic action rendered the concert somewhat heavy, but the culminating point of attraction was Lind, and she delighted her auditory as usual. On Thursday night the first grand Classical Concert of the series of Lind Con-

somewhat heavy, but the culminating point of attraction was Lind, and she delighted her auditory as usual.

The sixth concert of the Choral Harmonists was given at the London Tavern on Monday night.—On Wednesday, Mr. Lucas had his third musical evening. The scheme comprised quartets—No. 1 by Spohr, op. 58; No. 3 of Beethoren,—and Mozari's Clarionet Quintet, op. 108; the executants were Blagrove and Goffrie (first and second violins), Hill (tenor), Lucas (violoncello), Lazarus (clarionet), and W. S. Bennett (plano). The twentieth concert of the London Wednesday Concerts took place at Exeter Hall, on Wednesday; Mdle. Helène Steepel was the pianiste, and Misses Birch, Poole, Wells, A. and M. Williams, Mrs. A. Newton, Weiss, Leffler, T. Williams, Binge, and Reeves, the vocalists.—On Monday will be the third Philharmonic Concert, at which Ernst, the celebrated violinist, will play, after an absence of five years from England, Miss Lucombe and Reeves are the vocalists.—The second meeting of the Musical Union will take place on Tuesday afternon, when Allard, the violinist, the successor of Baillot and Habeneck at the Paris Conservatoire, will make his first appearance in this country; and Charles Hallé, the pianiste, will also perform.—The fourth concert of the Amateur Musical Society will be ziven on Wednesday next; and on the same evening will be the 21st of the Exeter Hall Concerts, for the benefit of Mr. Reeves.—Mr. John Parry's new entertainment is to be given for the first time in London on the 23rd inst., at Willia's Rooms.—Meyerbeer's "Prophète," which was to have been produced on the lith at the Grand Opera in Faris, has been postponed to the 16th; but it is believed that the 18th will be the first night of performance.

LONDON INSTITUTION.

The last soirce of the seasen took place on Wednesday, when the Institution was attended by near eight hundred of the proprietors and literary and scientific visitors. During the evening Mr. Alfred Smee delivered a lecture on "Electrobiology, or the relation of electricity to the functions of animal life." For animal life it is necessary to have a central portion or brain, a periphera or body, both supplied with bright arterial blood, and connected together by nervous fibres. Mr. Smee traced the analogy of this arrangement to that of a double voltaic circuit, and demonstrated that the communicating portion might be fluid, or, in other words, that tubes filled with fluid would serve as well for electric telegraphs as ordinary wires, and that the nerves perform a similar office in the body. Mr. Smee stated that there were great difficulties in the way of ascertaining the presence of a voltaic current in any fluid, but that he had succeeded in overcoming that difficulty by the use of what he termed the electrovoltaic test, which was exhibited to the audience. In imitation of the action of light upon the eye, the lecturer stated that he had constructed numerous voltaic circuits, in which the current was solely determined by the action of the sun's rays. In imitation of the other organs of sensation, Mr. Smee exhibited a contrivance in which the voltaic circuit was caused by odours; in another contrivance a similar current was produced by savours; in others the current was set in motion by heat or force. The effects in each case, notwithstanding the delicacy of the experiments, were extremely well marked, and elicited much applause. Mr. Smee exhibited voltaic combinations in imitation of the commissures of the brain, and of the theoretical structure of that organ, which he stated is sufficient to account for all the varied effects of mental phenomena. The artificial electric eel deficeted the galvanometer most powerfully, to the great delight of the audience; and the artificial muscular substanc

Opening of the Loop Line from Lincoln to Gainsborough.

On Monday this further portion of the Great Northern Railway was opened for public traffic. The line was certified by the Government inspector last week, and on the arrival of the trafi from Boston at 9 15 a.m. on Monday, the first passenger train started for Gainsborough; it was well filled with passengers and gentlemen c ameeted with the company. The line, after leaving Lincoln station, crosses the hugh street on the level and the Upper Withman on a drawbridge; it then runs along the south side of the Fossdyke to Saxilly, presenting got views of the cliff district, and of Dedducton-hall and word. At Saxilly the line crosses the Iossdyke on a handsome bridge, and proceeds direct to Gainsborough. Four unless from Saxilly trace is a station for Manton and Stow, by the side of the old Reman Fossway from the Trent to Erromosstreat; near this place a good view of the cll Castle of Terksey is claim. Stew Church a creo of the oldest in England, and is built on the Fund atom of a Saxion exteedral which was destroyer by the Dares in 775. About milway between Saxilly and Manton, the Mancester, Sterkeld, and Lincolnshire line from Last It floot Joins the Great N T norm. After Leaving Marton station, the line passes in a Gate Burton, the seat of W. Hutton, Esq., knaith Patik, and Lan, the seat of Sir Charles Anderson. At Gausborough a very awkward junction with the Manchester, Stecked, and Lincolnshire line from Last It floot Joins the Great Narkons. At Gausborough a very awkward junction with the Manchester, Stecked, and Lincolnshire lines has been made, and the station of that company is used by the Great Northern In coase piece of legal disputes, the Great Northern do not intered to employ he from Gausborough to Bawry, but will use the line of the Manchester, Sactleyl, and Lincolnshire, from the lightness of the Great Northern Line, and from it obtained. The distance between Lincoln will bring a large amount of the line from Gainsborough will probably some time be OPENING OF THE LOOP LINE FROM LINCOLN TO GAINSBOROUGH.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"F. G. R."-The Key move in Enigma 399 is-1. K Kt to K 4th. We must leave the rest to your own sagacity.
"Ignoramus," Tunbridge Wells.—Obviously, because the Black Pawn would take

Plawn in passing.

Plawn in passing.

W," Metrose.—See the early chapters of the Choss-Player's Handbook.

ran."—He can demand a Queen or any other Piece.

F. C."—We are sorry we have not room to repeat the solution. Address the

M. F. C."—We are sorry we have not room to repeat the solution. Address the editor of the magazine.
"Precis," Chess-cub.—For back volumes of the Chess-Player's Chronicle, application should be made to Hastings, of Carey-street.
"Dereon."—Try No. 245 again, beginning with B to Q R 2d (ch).
"Percie."—Ingenious, but too easy.
"G. P."—Quite impracticable, and full of glaring errors.
"F. G. R."—It shall be published next week; but you would greatly facilitate our reference to back problems by giving the name of the authors.
"E. L. W.," "Omicron."—They shall be examined. It is want of space, not want of material, which prevents the appearance of more games in our columns.
"C. L."—You can have two Bishops of the same colour on the board at the same time.

"C.L."—Low can have two Bishops of the same colour on the board at the same time.
W. L., Jun,"—The Problem you previously sent was an easy mate in three, instead of four, moves. That received this week appears correct, but is very dull.
"Alpha,"—Tou will find the solution required in our notices to correspondents in the number for March 24th.
G. S. J.," Oxford.—The Chess-Player's Companion, now on the ere of publication, is by the author of the "Handbook." The publisher, H. G. Bohn.
"W. L.," Jun.—Easy in three moves. 1. Q to K B 6th; 2. K to R 4th; 3. Q to K B 8th.—mate.
G. S. J.," Oxford.—Thanks for the information. You will see that the very beautiful Problem mentioned is antic correct.

"J. W. P."—No. A Paire can only take in passing on its first move.

"W. G.," Fork.—The mistake is in your diagram, which admits of no possible solution in four moves.

"A. G. M'C."—The new Chess work, we are told, will be ready in a few days.

"M. D.," Jun.—The key move to Mr. Anderssen's brilliant little Problem is—1. Q to K R 5th. Your other questions should be submitted to the authors or publishers of the books mentioned.

"Andrew T:"—Your subscription, and that of your Club, to Mr. Kling's collection of Problems, may be sent to Mr. C. Kenny, King William-street, Strand.

"Me beg to acknowledge the receipt of several beautiful Problems from "Mhor," Madras, Delhi, and Allahabad, in India; from Hamburgh, Leipsic, and Magdeburg, in Germany; from Paris, Bordeaux, and Vincennes, in France; and from Troy, St. Louis, and Frankfort, in America.

"A Member of a Chess-club."—Pray look again attentively, remembering that White and Black each count the squares from their own sides of the board.

"A Argent."—Send your name and address, and the former shall be inserted in Mr. Kling's list of subscribers.

"J. B. K.," Glasgow, is thanked.

"Sikh."—1. A Prece cannot take a Pawn in passing. 2. The Key move to the Indian Problem is—1. B to Q B s.q.

"Mil Desperandum."—An old idea, ingeniously revived. It shall appear.

"J. T.," Glasgow.—Enigma No. 425 is without flaw. Examine it again. The solution of No. 423 is also satisfactory, as a moment's consideration might have convinced mus. If the Black King go, as you suggest, to his 5th, he is mated in one move less.

"I. W." "P. A."—Next week, it possible.

"Expecial Constable."—Black can take the Pawn in passing, if he please, and thus give check by discovery.

"Thro." L. is right. There can be no stalemate when the King is checked.

(ii) W., "P. A. Assertions, Q.)
 (iii) Expected Constable." Black can take the Pawn in passing, if he please, and trace give check by discovery.
 (iii) Payer. L. is right. There can be no stalemate when the King is checked.
 (iii) There is a supple confidence of the payer.
 (iii) Payer. A. Assertion of the Pawn in passing, if he please, and trace is please.
 (iii) Payer. A. Assertion of the Pawn in passing, if he please, and trace is please.

"Netteia."—1. Both books are useful computations. 2. A good sound secondrate player.
"A learnes."—We shall feel obliged by the list, although the typographical errors, as
the revised edition shews, are very few.
"B."—Scotland lost her Chess lion when "Baillie Donaldson" died. No one has
yet risen there worthy to supply his place.
"H."—You will find your discoveries relative to the Knight's march over the Chessboard anticipated in Dr. Roget's article in the Philosophical Magazine, Vol.
XVI.; and in a paper of Mr. Beereley's, vol. IX., p. 344.
Solutions by "W.J.," "W.L.," "Philo-chess," "Keru," "F. C. R.," "S. U.,"
"Otho," "H. E.," "H. V.," "H. K. A.," "J. B.," "C. L.," "Mary," "Gilbertson," "Philo:" "H. E. A.," "Eliza," "M. E. R.," "Oseg," "G. R. G.,"
"E. H. G.," "W. L.," "Mary," "T. B.," are correct. Those by "Skh,"
"T. V.," "Amicus," "Yale," "An Old Subscriber," "Stultus," "A. G. M.C.,"
"G. R.," "S. P. Q. R.," "E. G. D.," are wrong.

*** Any amateur desirous of playing Chess by correspondence may meet with a competitor, by addressing "F. W. C.," West Oxford-street Post-office.

Correspondents not replied to this week will understand that the cause is our want of space.

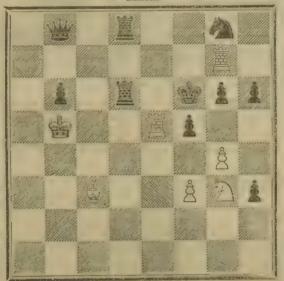
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 272.

| WHITE. | BLACK. | WHITE. | BLACK. | 1, Kt to K 7th (ch) | K to K 5th | 2, Kt to K B 5th | P takes P | 3, K to K R 4th | R to K 3d | Mate. | WHITE. | BLACK. | 4, Q to K Kt 2d (ch) K takes Kt | 5, Q to K Kt 4th | Mate. |

PROBLEM No. 273. By M. JULIUS BREDE, of Altona.

(From Mr. Staunton's forthcoming work, "The Chess-Player's Companion.")

BLACK.



White to play, and mate in five moves.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

THE past week, although not rife with important events, has been a busy one incident to the season, with as much zest as the state of the weather would permit. Hunting is at an end, steeple-chasing is over, and cricketting and aquatics are as yet confined to training. All, therefore, that we have to touch upon is the Craven Meeting at Newmarket, a dull one as far as it has gone; but interesting, inasmuch as it brought into notice some prominent and highly-favoured public performers. On Monday six races came off, but one only requires notice, viz.—the stake in which a Derby outsider triumphed over Lord Stanley's flying mare, Escalade; a result that was altogether unexpected. Tuesday's racing was excellent, and not a little important, inasmuch as another Oaks favourier—Sister to Arkwright—was defeated. The Handicap was won, after a most exciting contest, by Lord Stanley's beautiful mare, Canezou. The only race of any significance on Wednesday was the Column Stakes, a nice little nibble of nearly £1000 for Colonel leel, whose Derby neg, Tadmor, yclept "the Dumpling," had it all his own way. That terrible "dark" flyer, Numykirk, was expected to make mince-meat of his opponent on Thursday. The racing bill of fare for next week comprises the Bath and Catterick Meetings on Truesday and Wednesday; and the Epsom Spring on Friday, when, besides many other stakes, the "Great Metropolitan Handicap" will come off. This will be a grand field-day for "publicans and sinners." The Windsor Steeple-Chase will take place on Wednesday and Thursday; there will also be several in Ireland. Altogether, a stirring week is expected. incident to the season, with as much zest as the state of the weather would

Mr. Gordon's Queen Mary, 7st 6b (Fistman), by a head.

TUESDAY.

SWEEFSTAKES of 100 Sovs each, h ft.

Duke of Bedford's Quasimodo, 8st 7lb ... (Robinson) 1

Col. Anson's Knight Errant, 8st 3lb ... (F. Butler) 2

SWEEFSTAKES of 10 sovs each. The winner to be sold for 80 sovs if demanded.

Mr. Bilson's Treacherous, 3 yrs ... (E. Sharpe) 1

Mr. Shelly's Philosopher, 5 yrs ... (F. Butler) 2

SWEEFSTAKES of 50 Sovs each.

Mr. R. N. Nevill's Letitla, 8st 4lb ... (F. Butler) 2

SWEEFSTAKES of 50 Sovs each.

Mr. Greville's Puffy ... (Fistman) 2

TUESDAY's RIDDLESWORTH, of 200 Sovs each.

Duke of Bedford's Sobraon ... (F. Butler) 1

Lord Chesterfield's Sis. to Arkwright ... (Fistman) 2

NEWMARRET STAKES of 25 Sovs each, 10 ft, and 5 only if declared, &c., with 200 added; the second to receive 100 sovs out of the stakes.

Lord Stanley's Canezou, 4 yrs, 8st 7lb ... (F. Butler) 1

Sir J. Hawley's Fernhill, 4 yrs, 6st 10 b ... (Fearl) 2

WEDNESDAY.
SWEEPSTARES OF 50 SOVS each.
Mr. S. Stanley's St. Ann, 4 yrs, 7st
Duke of Bedford's Saddle, 5 yrs, 8st 9lb

SOUTH STAFFORDSHIRE RAILWAY.

THIS, one of the most important railway communications in the midland countles, was commenced in the month of June, 1845, and traverses a district unparalleled in agricultural and mercantile importance. It commences in the unparalleled in agricultural and mercantile importance. It commences in the Wichnor meadows, midway between the Oakley and Barton Stations of the Birmingham and Derby portion of the Midland Railway. Running by the villages of Alrewas and Fradley, it joins, by a loop line, the London and North-Western, at the Trent Valley Station, at Lichtheld; and also crossing it about a mile from Lichfield, approaches that city through a magnificent cutting by St. Michael's Church, entering the station, at a most picturesque point, in the very heart of the town. Thence it proceeds, by means of a handsome bridge, of which we annex an Illustration, over St. John's-street. The design of this work is by Thomas Johnson, Esq. architect, and is in the ancient gate style. It is of white stone, presented by the Earl of Lichfield, and emblazoned with the Royal and city arms; together with shields, containing several bishops' and other creats, designed and handsomely given by Richard Greene, Esq.

Leaving the town and Beaudesert Hills on the right, it passes on an embankment by the romantic and beautiful Aldershaw; then through the Fipe Hill cutting, to the village of Hammerwich; and by Ogley Hay, through the Fipe Hill cutting, to the village of Ilsammerwich; and by Ogley Hay, through the Fipe Hill cutting, to the village of Ilsammerwich; and by Ogley Hay, through the Fipe Hill cutting, to the village and Filsall, to the town of Walsall, where it enters under Park-street a very commodious station. The line then proceeds to the left about a mile, where it again joins the London and North-Western line, by means of which the Birmingham and Gloucester traffic is conveyed; and at the same place crosses the line, entering into the very heart of the "black country," running by Wednesbury, Tipton, Darlaston, &c., to Dudley and Wolverhampton, and Joining at these latter towns all the great Western and Welch lines communicating therewith.

The whole portion of the line between the Midlands and the London

of the line between the Midlands and the Loudon uncton beyond Walsall is completed, and was in-nne on the 1st of March; and the remaining part will t. The stations were designed by Mr. Adams, of George-

CHESS ENIGMAS.

White: K at Q 6th, B at K 7th, K at K 16th; Ps at K R 5th, K B 3d, K 5th, Black: K at K 16th, P at Q 2d.

White: K at Q 6th, B at K 7th, K at K 16th; Ps at K R 5th, K B 3d, K 5th, Black: K at K B 4th, P at Q 2d.

White: O begin and Q B 4th.

No. 432.—Curlous termination to a Game.—By Sir G. S.

White: K at K B 4th, Q at Q B sq. R at K B 5th, R at Q R sq. D at Q 6th, Kts at K B 3th, Q at Q B sq. R at K B 5th, R at Q R sq. D at Q 6th, Kts at K B 3th, Q at Q B sq. R at K B 5th, B at K 2 dth, B at K R 3th, B sq. Q at K B 8th, B



SIGNORA PARODI, AS "NORMA," AT HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

recreate his exhausted strength by visiting its agricultural portion. Indeed, he hoped to see the miner of Bilston and the artisan of Wednesbury with as ruddy faces as the peasantry living upon Cannock Chasc. (Applause.) Indeed, this county, where every article of iron was manufactured, from a cannon-ball to a half-inch nail, might be deemed the California of England—(applause)—and all it needed was the means of sending forth its productions, which this railway would greatly afford. However, he wished not to run his engine past the station of discretion—(laughter)—and therefore he at once gave them the health of the Directors of the South Staffordshire Railway. (Applause.)

C. S. Forster, Esq., in acknowledging the toast, noticed that the line brought into communication the town of Burton, the city of Lichfield, and the town of Waisall, and adverted to the mutual advantages likely to arise. He also happily referred to the long-neglected but now well-known quotation from Dr. Darwin:—

Soon shall thy arm, unconquer'd steam, afar Drag the slow barge, or drive the rapid car; Or on wide waving wings expanded bear The flying charlot through the fields of air; and remarked, that, with a degree of prescience truely wonderful, the Lichfield poet had ventured upon a prediction which was now fulfilled, and that within the walls of his own city, to the very letter. (Applause.)

The Chairman then proposed the "Members for South Staffordshire;" for which Lord Lewisham returned thanks, and concluded by proposing the health of the excellent chairman, the Mayor of Lichfield, which was drunk with three times three. The "Member for the City of Lichfield," the "Health of Earl Talbot," and the "Corporation of the City of Lichfield," were the next toasts.

Captain Dyott, after noticing at some length the advantages likely to arise to the district through which the railway passed, and stating that, unlike the Trent Valley, which owed its parentage to Manchester, and was brought to a birth by a celebrated nurse at Tamworth, who turned

Como, where she remained a whole year, without returning to Milan. The young Parodi, who has four brothers and three sisters, anxious to contribute as soon as possible to the support of her father and mother, with their numerous family, determined to appear on the stage at the first opportunity. The Fiera di Bergamo, one of those united festivals of commerce and of music so peculiar to Italy, presented her the first opportunity of dévût; and Pasta, finding she could not prevent the departure of her adopted daughter, and retained at home by her domestic duties, on her leaving, conferred upon her all the ornaments she had worn when acting the fictive queens of lyrical tragedy—the tirar, zone, and girdle of Medea; the crown, the mantle, and golden sickle of Norma. Thus armed and encouraged, and heralded by the old friends of Pasta, Parodi's success at Bergamo was one of those scenes of fanatismo only beheld in Italy. From all quariers of the fatherland of song she received offers of engagement, and appeared successively at La Spezzia, at the Teatro Nuovo at Florence, and at the Argentina at Rome. From thence she was engaged for the Grand Opera at Palermo. Once there, so much did the Palermitans delight in her talents, that they made overy offer imaginable to prevent her leaving their city and there she still lingered when the insurrection broke out. Obliged to take refuge, with the French Consul and other official persons, on board a Sardinian man-of-war in the roads, she remained for twenty-two days in the bay, witness of the continuous scene of warfare and destruction. It is a singular fact, characteristic of the over-ruling love of music amongst the Sciellans, that the same evening the citadel and the last bastion were taken by the insurgents, they sent a deputation to fetch

THE SOUTH STAFFORDSHIRE RAILWAY .- BRIDGE ACROSS ST. JOHN'S-STREET, LICHFIELD.

After several other toasts had

After several other toasts had been drunk, the Mayor quitted the chair, and the meeting, which seemed to afford much gratification to every one present, broke up about seven o'clock.

The festivities of the day terminated with a Ball in the Town-Hall.

SIGNORA PARODI.

The following is an outline of the history of this young artiste, the pupil and adopted daughter of Pasta, who made her adebat at Her Majesty's Theatre on Tuesday. She was born at Genoa, in 1827: her father is a retired and pensioned employé of the Sardinian Government. So early did she display natural musical gifts, that at twelve years of age she was placed by her parents at the Musical Institute at Genoa, under Maestro Celli; from which she was removed to the trition of a professor of some celebrity in the same city, Maestro Degola. In 1844 she had exhausted the lore of these masters, and was taken by her mother to Milan, to study under Felice Ronconi. She had not been many days in the capital of Lombardy, when she happened to be heard at a private concert by the husband of Pasta, who was so struck by the resemblance of her vocal gifts to those of his renowned consort, that the following morning he hurried back to his villa at Como, to tell La Pasta that he had heard a young singer, in whom her voice and dramatic spirit were revived. Pasta repaired to Milan, to gratify the curlosity her husband had excited. Such an impression did the young musical pupil produce upon her, that she employed every means to persuade Madame Parodi to leave her daughter under her care, and return to her family at Genoa. Madame Parodi consented: Pasta took her daughter with her to her wills at Como, and from that time she became her pupil and adopted daughter. Felice Ronconi, it is true, having complained of being deprived of a pupil, from whose success he expected to derive an addition to his fame, she having been so suddenly withdrawn from him, Pasta could not resist his entreaties; but she returned with Parodi to Milan, and gave her lessons at the same time as her professor, and soon withdrew her once more to

Mdlle. Parodi, who that night sang Norma to an immense crowd of auditors, who had assembled to hear their favourite singer, although the streets were scarcely passable with the ruins that had fallen. The advance of the Royal army soon dispelled all dreams of peace and all pursuits of pleasure.

Mdile. Parodi left Palermo to Join her family oracles of pleasure.

Mdile a visit to her adoptive mother, Paste, at Como. There she found innumerable oragenement—one, twice remember and the common the remember of the Duke de Selley and the count Garden, others from Spain, and the count of the Duke de Selley and the state of the Duke de Selley, whose family had resisted the marriage, and whose consent reached her at their moment. Subsequently, however, the disasters of Charles Albert, and the devastation of Italy by intestine war, opposed a new obstacle to this marriage. Mdlle. Parodi elemined, for a time, to return to the stage, and accepted her present engagement at Her Majesty's Theatre, Mdlle. Parodi lettermined, for a time, to return to the stage, and accepted her present engagement at Her Majesty's Theatre, Mdlle. Parodi lettermined, for a time, to return to the stage, and accepted her present engagement at Her Majesty's Theatre, Mdlle. Parodi lettermined, for a time, to return to the stage, and accepted her present engagement at Her Majesty's Theatre, Mdlle. Parodi letter to the middle stee, her form and features are adapted to dramatic effect. She is an energetic actress, and an impassioned singer; and, as to her voice, its resemblance to that of the never to be forgotten Pasta is singularly striking. As regards Pasta, the interest with which has reasonibance in a present the street of the present to be forgotten Pasta is singularly striking.

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As regards Pasta the interest with which has reasonibance in the present to be forgotten pasta to the present of the present of the present of the prese

NOOKS AND CORNERS OF OLD ENGLAND.

MR. SPARROWE'S HOUSE, IPSWICH, SUFFOLK.

This fine old house, one of the most striking in its picturesque appearance to be met with perhaps in England, stands in the Butter Market, Ipswich. It seems,



SPARROWE'S HOUSE, IPSWICH.

rom documentary evidence, and from the date, 1567, which occurs in the interior, that the house was built in that year by George Copping, and it was purchased of him by one of the ancestors of the present occupier, in 1570. The front of the house is about seventy feet to the extreme ends; and, from the overhanging story supported by bold corbels, springing from richly ornamented pilasters, between which are sunken panels sculptured with flowers, fruit, &c., and windows, a great variety of light and shade and picturesqueness of effect are produced. The second story has four bay windows in its front, and one looking; into St. Stephens-lane; and ou the front panels under the windows are carved representations of Europe, Asia, Africa, and America, with their distinctive emblems; the side panels under the windows being also filled with sculptured work. The spaces between the windows are filled with carvings representing wreaths of roses, birds, animals, flowers, and other devices. On the side of the house in St. Stephens-lane are wreaths of flowers, an Atlas supporting the globe, and a group representing a shepherd under a tree, surrounded by his flock, whilst another shepherd, hat in one hand and a crook in the other, and also having sheep around him, approaches the sitting figure. A wide projecting platform crowns the whole of the upper part of the front and ends, having a deeply moulded cornice, broken at intervals over the windows. Four attic windows, to correspond to the windows below, rise from the roof; and in their gables are bas-reliefs of Cupids playing. The rooms in the house are as richly decorated with carving and devices as the exterior. One room on the first floor extends the whole length of the building, and is lighted by the five bay windows. The ceiling is divided into compartments by massive beams of oak, the compartments being are shields, having the iamily crests. The dining-room has beautifully carved panelling of dark oak, the fire-place having wreaths of the ceiling, the doorway, &c., as well

HAYMARKET THEATRE.

The Messrs. Brough—who can claim the somewhat novel honour of Laving two burlesques running together at two popular theatres—lave chosen "The Sphinx" as their subject; and by making the great propounder of "nuts to crack" of antiquity a sort of Egyptian Bully Buck, for ever asking riddles, and devouring the unharpy elves who fall to answer them, have thrown a capital burlesque air over the old story. It was a g od notion, famously worked out; and the principal character, in the hands of Mr. Keeley, becomes a great fact. He is as-issted by Mrs. Keeley, as Mercury, who acts, in some measure, as Chorus; and Miss P. Horton, as Gidgues; and the fun these great artists in burlesque, aided also by Mr. James Bland, make amongst them, is first-rate.

It required much ingenuity to concoct even a one-act burlesque from the matemals; but nothing can go off with greater spirit. The mere absurdity of the Sphane's riddles—which are not of the elabora e school that puzzled the arctent Thebans, with respect to the animal that welked on four leas in the morning, three at neen, and two at might, but of the more homely class of "When is a door not a deor?" provokes roars of laughter; and the quaintmantar in which this idea is turned to account in the "tag" of the plece brings down the curtain with loud demonstrations of enjoyment and approval. Indeed, the place was soundly applanded throughout.

The dresses are very classical and effective, the make-up of the hero (for the Sphinx is here a "he") being perfect; the scenery admirably painted; and the



SCENE FROM "THE HOP-PICKERS," AT THE ADELPHI THEATRE.

rapid hits at topics of the day, showers of puns, and selection of popular music, exceedingly clever. To say that it was performed to the top of the tree is scarcely necessary. The present cast at the Haymarket includes certainly the best burlesque performers we have upon the stage. The extravaganza was announced for repetition every evening amidst unqualified applanuse; and the authors, being loudly called for, had to appear before the curtain to acknowledge the compliment thus paid to them by a crowded audience. They can take their places amongst the first burlesque writers of the day.

Our Illustration portrays an incident in the fourth scene, where Œdipus enters at the head of a body of peasantry, whom he has armed against the Sphinx The King is alarmed at the warlike "demonstration;" but Œdipus quiets his fears by assuring him that his "agitation" has been a peaceable one; and thus parodies in mock heroic style—such as Miss Horton alone can accomplish—the "Death of Nelson;"—

"Twas in Trafalgar-square,
(You've seen the fountains there
This morn at half-past ten,
I a meeting did convoke;
For half an hour I spoke,
Unto these gentlemen.

I roused their pluck, and made them brave,
Three cheers the gallant Thebans gave,
And thought my speech a beauty.

To fight the Sphinx then off we ran;
And I expect that every man;
This day will do his duty."

This hit at one of the great events of 1848 was highly enjoyed by the audience and was re-demanded.

This hit at one of the great events of 1848 was highly enjoyed by the audience and was re-demanded.

ADELPHI THEATRE.

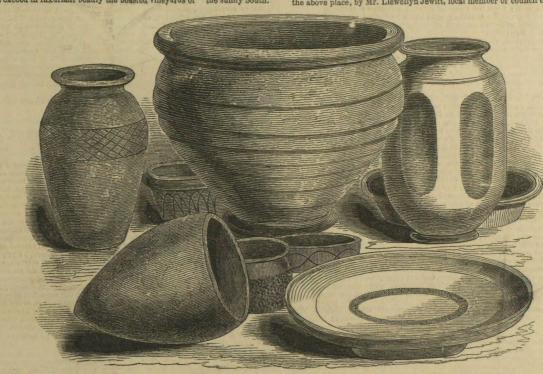
The continued success of "The Hop-Pickers," and the farce of "Who Lives at No. 9?" rendered unnecessary the production of any Easter novelty; the manager wisely resolving to let well alone. The only change is the reproduction of the "Enchanted Isle," the raciness of which is as heartily relished

"The Hop-Pickers" is a gennine Adelphi drama, with many excellent situations and incidents, very neatly put together; and its success is well merited by author, actors, and those concerned in producing the piece.

We have engraved the closing scene of the first act. In the centre of the picture, Fwixan (Madame Celeste), has recognised in Hester Leyton (Miss Woolgar) her long-lost sister; while Brian Callum (Mr. O. Smith), a returned convict, discovers in Mawrice Gaveling (Mr. H. Hughes) the proprietor of the hop-grounds, and guardian of Hester, a former companion at the hulks, who, having escaped, has assumed respectability. On the opposite side, Resiless Wriggle (Mr. Wright), who has joined the hop-picking party, is expressing his envy at the recognition, and wishing he also could find a sister as affectionate. The other characters are the party of hop-pickers, who are making merry on the occasion; some of the groupings, by the way, are very picturesque. The scene, painted by Pitt

and Johnstone, is remarkably real and effective, reminding one of what appears but to have been of late years admitted by travellers—that the hop-grounds of Kent exceed in luxuriant beauty the boasted vineyards of "the sunny South."

ROMAN ANTIQUITIES AT HEADINGTON, NEAR OXFORD. THE remains of a Roman Villa, &c., which have recently been discovered near the above place, by Mr. Llewellyn Jewitt, local member of council of the British



ROMAN POTTERY FOUND AT HEADINGTON, NEAR OXFORD.



SCENE FROM THE NEW EXTRAVAGANZA OF "THE SPHINX," AT THE HATMARKET THEATER.

Archæological Association, are situated at a distance or about three-quarters o a mile to the west of the Roman road leading from Alcester to Dorchester; and the foundations at present excavated lie in the two parishes of Headington and



ROMAN POTTERY FOUND AT HEADINGTON.

Elsfield. From the earthworks and foundations the remains appear to be o considerable extent; and in the partial excavations which have at present been carried on, some massive walls of solid masonry, a small bath lined with a rededish-coloured plaster, and a room measuring fourteen feet by ten feet six inches, likewise plastered, and having a concrete floor, have been laid bare, and many interesting relics brought to light. Amongst these are a beautiful little globular

bell of bronze, highly ornamented; the umbo of a shield, in an excellent state of preservation; two bone pins; some implements of iron; several iron nails of various forms and sizes; a few coins; fragments of glass vessels and window-glass; some horns and bones; fine, drain, and other tiles; stone roofing slates; pottery, &c.

glass; some horns and bones; fine, drain, and other tiles; stone roofing slates; pottery, &c.

Of pottery, the variety both of form and material is very great, and the fragments exhibit examples of most of the known varieties—from the fine red glazed ware, usually called Samian, down to the coarser descriptions of the home manufactured vessels. Our Illustrations exhibit some of the forms restored from fragments in Mr. Jewitt's possession. In the larger engraving, the centre vessel is of a coarse red ware; and fragments of several other nearly similar pots have been found. The indented vase to the right is formed of a very thin, fine, light grey material, and is of an elegant shape. The one to the left is of a coarsish black material; while the lower vessels, ornamented with intersecting surface lines, are also black, but the material is quite fine. In the front, at the right-hand corner, is a Samian patera. The vessel lying down to the left is coarse, and but slightly baked.

In the smaller engraving, the front vessel (No. 1) has the inside studded with fragments of quartz. Of this description of pottery, portions of upwards of forty vessels have already been found, of various forms and colours, ranging in sizes from nine or ten inches to nearly two feet in diameter. Behind this, No. 2 is made of a fine black clay, with ornamental surface lines. Of the same form as No. 3, which is of a fine red ware, many fragments have been found, including one or two of the fine red glazed variety. No. 4 is coarse red. No. 6, with the indented circles, is brown, on a coarse red body; and the neck of No. 6 is stone-coloured.

Of the varieties of nottery found, are fragments of elegant, vasgels, having one of the fine red property found.

coloured.

Of the varieties of pottery found, are fragments of elegant vessels, having on highly glazed metallic surfaces embossed and white scrolls and other ornaments; portions of light buff-coloured ware, painted in various patterns with a red colour; one fragment of a drinking-cup, with raised figures, of the kind described in No. 1 of the "Journal of the British Archaeological Association," as found by Mr. Artis in the Durobrivian Potteries; and several other interesting examples of early fictile art.

IRELAND.

TRIAL OF MR. DUFFY.

TRIAL OF MR. DUFFY.

On Tuesday, at the sitting of the Dublin Commission Court, the fourth trial of Mr. Charles Gavan Duffy was commenced. The Attorney and Solicitor Generals, Mcsars. Baldwin, Q.C., Plunkett, Q.C., Perrin, and Pennefather, appeared for the Crown; and Mcsars. Butt, Q.C., Napier, M.P. and Q.C., and O'Hagan, for the prisoner. The panel, which contained the names of 180 persons, having been called over three times, and 87 gentlemen having answered to their names, the swearing-in of a jury was proceeded with, and occupied the Court up to half-past two o'clock.

The following is a list of thie jury selected, after 55 challenges on behalf of the prisoner, 19 peremptory and 36 for causes. There were 24 jurors ordered to stand by, by the Crown:—Thomas Sunders, Daniel Hutton, Charles Egan James Fallon (alderman), Fergus Farrell, James Haig, Hull Ingram, Richard Kelly, William Myers, Edward Rounds, Thomas James Wright, and Alexander Morrisson.

Kelly, William Myers, Edward Rounds, Thomas James Wright, and Alexander Morrisson.

Four of the jurors, namely, Alderman Fallon, and Messrs. Farrell, Egan, and Kelly, are Roman Catholics.

The Attorney-General stated the case on behalf of the Crown, repeating his former explanations of the provisions of the Treason-Felony Act, passed on the 22nd of April last year, and under which the prisoner was now indicted, and his comments on the various articles in Mr. Duffy's newspaper, the Nation, which formed the subject of the indictment. As his observations were merely a repetition of his speech at the former trial, it is quite sufficient to say that the Crown rely, in support of their charge against the prisoner, on certain articles published in the Nation, newspaper, and on a letter addressed by Mr. Duffy to Mr. S. O'Brien, and which letter was found in the portmanteau of Mr. O'Brien soon after his arrest. While commenting upon the articles published in the Nation, the Attorney-General was interrupted by

The prisoner, who remarked that his initials were not affixed by him to any of the articles.

Attorney-General: I was not prepared for such a defence as that.

Mr. Napier: It is not fair to call a remark made by the prisoner a defence.

The Attorney-General then resumed his address to the Jury, which occupied altogether about two hours.

Mr. Charles Vernon, registrar of newspapers at the Stamp-office, gave evidence as to the declaration of proprietorship deposited by the prisoner in his office. He also produced several copies of the Nation, lodged in the Stampoffice, and proved that the prisoner's name, written on them, was in his handwriting. He likewise proved that the letter addressed to W. S. O'Brien, and the manuscript of the articles set forth in the indictment, were in prisoner's handwriting.

To Mr. Butt: Witness admitted, that, on the occasion of a former prosecution

office, and proved that the prisoner's name, written on theird, was in its label writing. He likewise proved that the letter addressed to W. S. O'Brien, and the manuscript of the articles set forth in the indictment, were in prisoner's handwriting.

To Mr. Butt: Witness admitted, that, on the occasion of a former prosecution against prisoner, he was mistaken with respect to his handwriting. It is often the habit of newspaper proprietors, in Dublin, not to sign the papers lodged themselves. Did not remember that he sent the paper of the 29th of June, or sth of July, to Newgate, to Mr. Duffy, for his signature. The prisoner's papers were sent pretty regularly to him. He could not say they were sent as regularly after the prisoner's committal to Newgate as before.

Some further evidence was given with respect to prisoner's handwriting, and their Lordships signified their intention of adjourning.

Foreman of the Jury: The jury are anxious to be allowed to go to their places of business for the night.—Attorney-General: That would be contrary to law. Your verdict then (whatever way it may be) could not be acted upon.

Another Juror: Is there not a precedent in O'Connell's case?—Attorney-General: That was merely a case of misdemeanour.

The Court: It would be utterly impossible to comply with the application.

A Juror: Will we get accommodation, my Lord?—Judge Jackson: Yes, gentlemen; even night-caps, if you please. (A laugh).

The prisoner was removed; and the jury, under the care of bailiffs, retired to a hotel for the night.

On Wednesday the examination of witnesses on behalf of the Crown was resumed at the sitting of the Court.

Evidence was given, in the first instance, in corroboration of the testimony of the witnesses examined on the previous day as to the prisoner's handwriting of the letters found in Mr. Smith O'Brien's portmanteau, when arrested in Thurles in September last, and also the MS. of an article contained in the unpublished copy of the Nation.

Several persons were then produced, and, amongst othe

The case will occupy the Court throughout the week.

Return of Mr. Twisleton.—Mr. Twisleton has returned to Dublin, and has resumed the discharge of his duties as Poor-Law Commissioner, perhaps with a view to wind up the affairs of his office.

The Dublin Corporation have resolved, after a long discussion, to petition Parliament in favour of the Rate in Aid.

Sir Robert Peell.—Mr. W. Fagan, one of the members for Cork city, in a letter to Major Ludlow Beamish, dated London, April 5, says:—"Government will do nothing for Irish railways, except give a loan of £300,000 to the Mullingar line. I think Ireland should call out for Sir Robert Peel. He is the only man for the crisis."

Evictions.—The clearance system is going on in various parts of the country, and the landlords are abused in the popular journals, but it is not suggested what they should do. The more stringent the Poor-law, the more surely will the clearance system continue. The subjoined statement appears in the Tipperary Vindicator:—"Seven hundred and thirty-one individuals, nearly the entire village of Toomevars, will be rendered houseless on the 18th of the present month, on which day, in pursuance of the ejectment notices long since served on them, their tenements, it is said, will be levelled to the ground—Mr. Massy Dawson, landlord. In the name of God, where are those wretched people to go to?"

go to?"

THE POOR-LAWS.—No more paupers are to be admitted into the Cork workhouse, as it appears that the Poor-law Commissioners are desirous that out-door relief should be administered within the union, a step to which the guardians are exceedingly adverse. Dr. Phelan, the medical inspector under the Board of Health, required that the numbers of paupers in a room should be governed by its measurement of cubic feet in air, as the overcrowding of the workhouses produces infection, and sweeps away numbers. Indeed, hundreds crawl about society spreading diseases of various kinds, rather than face the horrors of the workhouse.

ASYLUM FOR IDIOTS.—The splendid hotel near the Colchester Rail-

ASYLUM FOR IDIOTS.—The splendid hotel near the Colchester Railway Station, Essex, which, with a very short interval, has been untenanted ever since its erection, is about to be occupied under the charitable anspices of S. M. Peto, Esq., M.P. for Norwich, as an asylum for infant idiots. The building, which was erected by Messrs. Grissell and Peto, under an arrangement with J. P. Osborne, Esq., cost from £12,000 to £15,000; and a large sum is now being laid out in fitting it for the present purpose, Its original title, "The Victoria," has been changed to "Essex Hall."

THE LIVERPOOL MURDERS.—The inquiry into the circumstances connected with the death of Mary Parr, who died at the Southern Hespital on Thursday, was held on Saturday morning last, at the Court-house, Kirkdale. The inquest took place at the gaol, in consequence of the coroner having no power to remove the prisoner after his committal. The evidence, which was similar to that given before the magistrate, having been read over, and again sworn to by the witnesses, the prisoner, after being cautioned by the coroner, said he would not enter upon any defence; he would produce his witnesses on the trial. He made one or two observations to the jury, but merely to the effect that some of the witnesses spoke to his identity, and to several of the articles produced, on very insufficient grounds. In reply to a question by the coroner, the prisoner said he could not write his name, but would make his mark. He repeated what he had previously stated, that his name was John Gleeson Wilson. After the coroner had summed up the evidence, the jury consulted for a minute or two, and returned a verdict of "Wilful murder" against the prisoner.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

WESTMINSTER COUNTY COURT.

MURRAY v. SLIGH.—On Thursday an action was brought by Mr. Murray, the publisher, of Albemarle-street, to recover from the defendant Mr. S. Sligh, the proprietor of an illustrated newspaper, called the Historic Times, the sum of £10 los., costs incurred in Chancery proceedings.—Mr. Blackmore appeared for the plaintiff, and stated that, in February last, his client had discovered that the defendant had, without any authority, copied into his newspaper, the Historic Times, certain engravings from "Layard's Ninevel," a book published by the plaintiff. Proceedings in Chancery were thereupon commenced for the infringement of copyright, but were soon stopped, the defendant offering to pay the amount of costs incurred, and deliver to plaintiff the blocks which had been copied from the book. The agreement, however, had not been fulfilled.—Mr. G. F. Cooke, plaintiff's attorney, stated that he was instructed to take proceedings in Chancery for the infringement of copyright, but called on defendant to see if any arrangement could be made. The defendant then expressed his regret for having copied the engraving, saying that he intended to benefit rather than injure the book. At length, they came to an understanding that the blocks were to be delivered up, £10 los. to be paid to cover the costs incurred, and a public apology to be inserted in the Historic Times. Up to the present time, the money had not been paid.—Judgment for the plaintiff for the full amount.

Highway Robbery at Cambridge,—The ishabitants of Cambridge have of late been frequently startled by audacious highway robberles, and another occurred on Friday night week, characterised by great brutality. As Mr. Josephus Glover, B.A., of St. John's College, was returning from Grantchester, about 10 o'clock, a tall ruffan, standing by a gate, struck him with great violence with a tremendous bludgeon across the forehead, which laid it open; he seized the fellow by the throat, but another one, as yet unseen, grasped him by the collar behind, forced his knee in his back, and pulled him in a half prostrate position, while the first one beat their victim with the bludgeon. He guarded the blows with his arm, which is now for a time rendered useless, and one blow laid his eye open; they then threw him wholly on the ground, tore his watch from his guard, and robbed him of £1 2s. He again struggled with him, calling loudly for help. Persons were heard coming, and the men decamped and escaped. A description of them being given the next morning, two persons were taken into custody, and Mr. Glover immediately identified them. They live at Grantchester. Their names are Hayes and Wilson; and a youth who knows them well saw them standing near the place where the robbery was committed a few minutes before it took place. Committed for trial. HIGHWAY ROBBERY AT CAMBRIDGE.—The inhabitants of Cam-

son; and a youth who knows them well saw them standing near the place where the robbery was committed a few minutes before it took place. Committed for trial.

The MURDERER RUSH.—The following particulars have been published:—The prisoner, on being conducted to his cell after the trial, soon regained his former firmness. Drawing his chair to the fire he sat down, and rubbing his hands on his knees, remarked to his attendants, "This is a troublesome world, and I suppose I must die; but should the man who really committed the murders come forward and avow himself, do you think that I shall be released?" Again he remarked, "Well, upon such evidence, had I been the jury, I should certainly have returned the same verdict." Remaining shent for a few minutes, he added "But am I really to be buried within the prison? Will they not allow my friends to have my body to be buried in the churchyard?" Having heard the replies given to these questions, he concluded by saying, "Well, now let me have my tea and my slippers." Having partaken of the meal allowed by the rules of the gaol, the prisoner retired to bed, and slept soundly, or, as it is said, "pretended to do so," during the whole of the night. In the morning he resumed his remarks upon the trial, arguing in favour of his innocence, and, as the reporters were informed, "seemed fully prepared to brave it out." So great was the desire in this county to obtain particulars of the trial, that no less than four "extraordinary" numbers of the Norvich Mercury were sold in great numbers.

Transmission of Channel Island Sand Great Britain or Ireland, or sent by the post in Great Britain or Ireland, will be liable to the full letter rates of postage, according to the scale for charging inland letters by weight; with the exception of such of the newspapers printed to a may be printed in the French language. It may be mentioned, in reference to this notice, that although newspapers printed in the above islands are not required to be stamped, they have hitherto gone free by post. Th

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

Consols register an advance of one per cent. upon this week's opening price. The recommencement of the Danish war caused heaviness at the close of last week, and on Monday the first quotation was 91% to \$\frac{1}{2}\$, the trailying towards the close of business to 91% for Money. Greater firmness prevailed on Tuesday, Consols advancing \$\frac{1}{2}\$ per cent; and on Wednesday (selling day), less Stock being forthcoming than was anticipated, prices again advanced to 91% 92. The dividends being now payable, brings the customary reinvestors of small sums into the market, and of this the party for the rise, who have borrowed upon Stock to close the last two accounts, take advantage. The public thus purchase dearly, and assist in causing the rise. Consequently, on Thursday, another improvement was registered of \$\frac{1}{2}\$ per cent., several money purchases on behalf of the public assisting to produce this advance. Exchequer Bills also continue to advance, notwithstanding the low rate of interest, a tole-rable proof that temporary investments are preferred by capitalists purchasing Stock at the present price, while European politics continue so unsettled. A large business has been done in New Three-and-a-Quarter per Cents. raising the quotation to its full relative value. At the close of the week the abundance of money created an upward tendency in the market, which closed at the following prices:—Bank Stock, 193%; Reduced, 90%; Consols, 92%; New Three-and-a-Quarter per Cent. Annuities, 91%; Long Ammities, to expire January, 1860, 8%; Ditto, 30 years, Oct. 10, 1859, 8%; India Stock, 243; India Bonds, £1000, 63 p., Ditto under £1000, 60 p.; Consols for Account, May 10, 92%; Exchequer Bills, £1000, June, 49 p.; £500, June, 45 p.; Small, June, 45 p.

The Portuguese Government have at last consented to reimburse the 20 per cent. deducted from the July dividend, 1846, on account of income-tax, by issuing a corresponding amount of Three per Cent. Stock. As Portuguese Finance, in connexion with the dividends due in Januar

accumulated, 25 per cent. will be again deducted, without even a promise of a Three per Cent. Stock; and yet purchasers are found among the public of these almost worthless securities, while our own Railway Stocks are regarded as dangerous.

There was but little business doing in the Foreign Market until Wednesday, when the heaviness prevailing at the beginning of the week yielded to an increased business. Buenos Ayres and Peruvian advanced one per cent., and Spanish Five per Cents quoted one-and-a-half per cent. improvement. Mexican has not materially varied, but closes at a slight advance on the opening prices of Monday. An objection to the form of receipt required by Messrs. Schenider, for the three-fourths of a dividend advertised to be paid, is undergoing discussion, upon the plea that it exposes parties preceiving it to risk of having to refund in the event of any difficulty between the agents and Mexican Governent. The market was not very active, at the close of the prices quoting as follows:—Danish Bonds, Five per Cent., Scrip, 1849, 6½; Equador Bonds, 3½; Mexican, Five per Cent., 1846, Account, 30½; Peruvian Bonds, Six per Cents, 66½; Portuguese Four per Cent., Account, 25½; Danish Five per Cent., Account, 17½; Do., Passive, 3½; Do., Three per Cent., Certificates, 77%.

Shares have been but little dealt in. The East Indian Railways have not been in much demand during the week, while the quotation is wide, and a point lower. Closing prices are:—Aberdeen, Pref., 2½; Birmingham, Wolverhampton, and Dudley, calls duly paid, or with guarantee, 15½; Boston, Stamford, and Birmingham, 5½; Caledonian, 25½; Ditto, Quarters, 6½; Ditto, New £10 Preference, 11½; Chester and Holyhead, Preference, 13½; Eastern Counties, 8½; Ditto, New Guaranteed Six per Cent., 11½; Ditto, Extension, 1½; Great Northerm, 10½; Ditto, Hol? A Deterred, 4½; Ditto, Extension, 1½; Great Northerm, 10½; Ditto, Hol? A Deterred, 4½; Ditto, Extension, 1½; Great Northerm, 10½; Ditto, Hol? A Deterred, 4½; Ditto, Chith, £50 Shares, 15½; Ditto, dutto,

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE (Friday).—The arrivals of English

English: wheat, 1860; barley, 1220; malt, 340; cats, 2110. Scotch: cats, heat barley, 500; Foreign: wheat, 12,110; barley, 8500;

owing, 48s to 50s; Baltic, crushing, 38s to 40s; Mediterranean and Odessa, 1, 38s to 34s per quarter; corlander, 18s to 19s per cevt; brown mustard to ditto, 8s to 12s 0d; target, 4s 0d to 8s 6d per bushol; English rapeaced, ten quarters; linseed cakes, English, £9 0s to £10 0s; ditto, foreign, £6 apseaced cakes, £4 8s to £4 10s per ton; canary, 100s to 120s per quarter, red, —5 to —5; extra, —5 to —6; white, —8 to —8; extra, up to —8.

—5; extra, —5 to —5; white, —5 to —5; extra, —5.

s of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 64d to 7d; of household bloaf.

per 41b loaf.

eekhy Average.—Wheat, 44s 5d; barley, 28s 9d; oats, 16s 9d; rye, 28s 5d; best 32s 7d.

Eekhy Average.

Wheat Average.

rage.—Wheat, 44s 10d; barley, 28s 11d; oats, 16s 11d; rye, 25s 10d; 18 8d. n; peas, 31s cd. Foreign Corn.—Wheat, 1s; barley, 1s 0d; oats, 1s 0d; rye, 1s 0d; beans, 1s 0d;

ma.—Rather large additions having been made to the stools of foreign butter this article is heavy, at a decline of from Zs to Zs per cwt. Fine hay Friesland is selling at inc Kiel, Ses to S8s; and fine Holland, S6s to S8s; are from the Staper cwt. The inferior kinds at in value. Irish butter moves off slowly, and former terms are with difficulty Prices, compared with those at the corresponding period last year, shew a decline to Z8s per cwt. Carlow, Clonnel, and Kilkenny, landed, firsts, 56s to 70s; Dublin, 64s to 68s; co S8s; and Tralee, 50s to 52s per cwt. English butter is a dull sale; but we have all to notice in prices. Fine new milk Dorset, 98s to 100s; middling and good, 80s wt; fresh, 8s to 13s per dozen 1bs. Prime Irish bacon commands a steady sale, as 60s per cwt, for small Waterford. Other kinds of provisions are quite as dear.—P. Y. C. is very dull at 38s 6d per cwt, and 39s 3d for the last three months. Town per cwt, net cash.

w hay, £2 12s to £3 16s; elever ditto, £3 5s to £4 16s; and straw,

endy:— For 8lb by the carcase:—Inferior beef, 2s 2d to 2s 4d; middling ditto, 2s 6d to 2s 8d; prime rge ditto, 2s 10d to 3s 0d; prime small ditto, 3s 2d to 3s 4d; large pork, 2s 10d to 3s 4d; inferior nution, 2s 4d to 2s 8d; middling ditto, 2s 10d to 3s 4d; prime ditto, 3s 6d to 3s 6d; veal, 3s 4d 4s 2d; small pork, 3s 6d to 4s 2d; lamb, 5s 2d to 6s 2d.

ROST. HERBERT.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

UNTTACHED.—Brevet-Major J Gould to be Major.

BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.

B MOSS, Hartlepool, Durham, draper.

B MOSS, Hartlepool, Durham, draper.

BANKRUPTS.

J FRASER, Brighton, draper. W BEWICK and G BURROWS, Dereham, Norfolk, way contractors. G ROW, Kingsland-road, boot-maker. TC CLARKSON, Bennett-spianmford-street, leather-merchant. R WILLIAMS, Bridge-street, Bristol, undertaken DADMS, Somenersteiblier, eller. G COWELL, Birmingham, news-agent. J GROSVE, Wolverhampton, beer-seller, J MEREDITH, Tattenhall, Chester, maitster. R MILD Parlington, Durham, timber-merchant.

R M CONNAL, Alloa, brewer. A MERCER, jun, Leith, merchant.

J N ROBERTSON and J T RATTRAY, Dundee, grocers.

BIRTHS.

At the Vineyards, Great Baddow, the lady of the Rev W A Bullen, of a daughter.—On Monday, the 9th instant, at 3. Abbon Grove West, Islington, Mrs Adam White, of a daughter—On Thursday, April 5, at Boxted House, near Colchester, the wife of George E Tompson of a son.—At Oak Cottage, Perranaryorthal, on the 4th instant, the lady of J Fincher Trist, Eq. of a son.—February 14th, at Lina, the lady of Samuel Wert, Eq. of a son.

At the Abbey Church, Cirencester, Arthur Ellis, Esq. of Albert-square, Clapham-road, to Helen, youngest daughter of Thomas Byrck, Esq. of Cirencester.—On the 7th inst, at St. John's Church, Notting-nill, by the Rev Edward Eade, George, second son of J.R. Rumsey Esq. of Southgate, Middlesex, to Matilda, widow of the late Robert Stephenson, Esq. of Crawfould, Middlesex, and second daughter of the late John Bright, Esq.

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Strand.—Fine Instruments at 25, 28, 20, 35, and 40 Guineas,
Also, a splendid variety of MOTT'S PIANOS, with his latest and
most valuable improvements, including the "New Patent Everstanding," the "Metallic Grand Cottage," the "Multum in Parvo,"
the "Metallic Repeater," the "lavisible Check," the "DoubleDamping," and other Planos.

PARKLING CHAMPAGNE, 428 per Dozen Pints, 24s, from Epernay and Rheims, Gordon's Goldon Sherry, 30s Superior, 30s. Amondillado Sherry, 48s and 60s. Old Port, from first-rat shippers, 30s, 36s, 42s, and 48s, according to ago. Puro St. Julien Claret

Regent-street.—N.B. Pale and 66s. Old Port, from first-rate
Regent-street.—N.B. Pale Old Cogne Brandy, 60s per Dozen.

THE NEW PATENT CALISTHENIC
Of Dancing—may be had of the inventor, at his residence. Its
street, Camdon Town. Also, a Guide to the University Plates.

To prevent (imposite tamped)

GIBBINS'S CREAM of ROSES and ROSE-MARY.—This esteemed article is offered to the Public by GIB-BINS, Court Hairdresser and Perfumer (from Paris), 7, King-street, St. James's-square, as the most delicate and effectual preservative of the Hair. Its application promotes the growth and juvuriance of

CATIN SHOES (Black or White), 3s 6d per Pair, or Six Pairs for 20s; French House Boots, 4s 6d; French Morocco Shoes, 2s 9d, at EDLIN'S, 192, Oxford-street.

REAL TRISH POPLINS, at 2s 6d per yard. Address,

LING and SHEATH, 264, Regent-street.

Patterns sent (postage free) to any part of the Kingdom.

STAYS.—CORSETS.—STAYS.—Good French Coutil Stays, at 4s 3d, 5s 9d, 6s 9d, 7s 6d, 8s 6d, 9s 6d, 10s 6d. GEORGE ROBERTS. Importor, cetablishment for the sale of

DARASOLS.—W. and J. SANGSTER beg to submit to the nobility and gentry an entirely new Parasol for this season, called the "Patent Swiss Parasol," of which the style and make is particularly new and elegant. It will be sold retail lined and fringed at 10s 6d each, or unlined at 6s 6d each, W. and J. 8. also respectfully wolicit an inspection of their extensive Stock of Parason

PATCHET POULT DE SOIES,

Patterns sont (postage free) to any part of the Kingdom,
Address, KING and SUEATH, 264, Regent-street.

THE QUEEN'S LACE.—Our Gracious Queen has given her immediate patronage to the ROYAL MECHLIN LACE, and has constantly worn it: it would therefore be a courtly compliment in those ladies attending her Drawingrooms to appear in Majesty's prosaching Presontations. It can only be procured of her Majesty's prosaching Presontations. It can only be procured of her Majesty's prosaching Presontations. It can only be procured of her Majesty's prosaching from the second of the following the second of the second o

ADIES' RIDING HABITS.—The Nobility
and Ladies are respectfully informed that UNDERWOOD and
Co. have completed their Pattern Habits for the ensuing season; they
request the honour of an inspection of the same, I. Vere-streef, Oxpplication, receive Drawings of the Habits, with directions that we have a perfect fitting Habit.

Very Rich Glace and Fancy Poult de Soies, at 25s the full dress.

Address.

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KING and SHEATH, 264, Regent-street.
Patterns sent (postago free) to any part of the Kingdom.
N.B. Black Glace, Watered, and Brocaded silks equally cheap.

A.S. Black Glace, watered, and Brocased sike equally cheap.

ADIES' RIDING-HABITS. — W. FORD
begs most respectfully to inform the Ludies of the Nobility and
Gentry that he has prepared several new styles of Riding-Habits for
the season, and will be happy to send drawings of the same, accompanied by printed directions for self-measurement (per post), to
country residents who may not be visiting London.—W. FORD,
Habit Maker to the Queen, their Royal Highnesses the Grand Duckes
and Princesses of Saxe-Weimar, 10, Hollos-street, Cavendish-square,
London.

DONNETS—PARISIAN MILLINERY.—To LADIES who are eash purchasers and wish to avoid the charges of private milliners, compare the following prices.—Terry Velvet Bonnets richly trimmed (in all colours), Cap. &c. compieted Guinea each; French Sain or Glace Sills, 128 do to 168 9d; Mourning, Saitn, or Ducape, richly trimmed, Parent Crape, 98 9d to 148 9d; Saitn, or Ducape, richly trimmed, Parent Crape, 98 9d to 148 9d; Widows' Bonnets, with Double Crape Veil, 168 9d to 21s; Paris Chips for Brides, One Guinea each; Fine Sewn Chips for Brides, from 10s 6d to 168 6d. More fashionable or more becoming Bonnets cannot be

No. 38, Cranbourn-street, Leicester-square, Proprietors, E. WOOKE 1 and Company.

LINENDRAPERS TO THE QUEEN.
ESTABLISHED IN 1778.

WEDDING AND GENERAL OUTFITS.
JOHN CAPPER and SON, 69, Gracechurch-street,
have added a wareroom for
LADIES' READY-MADE LINEN,
under famale superintendance. Materials good, needlework excellent,
Decidedly cheap BABY LINEN, of superior work.
Parcels above £3 sent carriage free, per rail, throughout England.
LISTS, with PRICES,
sent to ladies on application.

OPENING of BEECH and BERRALL'S

NEW PREMISES, 63 and 64, EDGWARE-ROAD, with an
entirely new and unrivalled Stock of Spring and Summer Goods,

It would be impossible to detail the many new materials introduced this spring; suffice it to say, we have an unlimited Stock of all that is elegant and useful.

FANCY GOODS.

1700 pieces of the richest Bonnet Ribbons, 4\(\frac{1}{2}\)d and 6\(\frac{1}{2}\)d per yard, bought in Paris under most favourable circumstances; 600 dozen real Rid Gloves, 6\(\frac{1}{2}\)d per jarri, Gloves, Hosiery, Parasols, Muslin, Lace Collars, &c., in endless variety.

BEECH and BERHALL, 63 and 64. Edgware-road.

On MONDAY next and following days.

THE REGISTERED PALETOT is Now

T is impossible to detail in an ordinary Adverwith the patronage of their Royal Highnesses Frince Albert, Prince scorge of Cambridge, Prince Edward of Saxe Weimar, his Gruce to bake of Weillington, and all others distinguished in rank and fashion he Court, the Pulpit, and the Bar.—At 114, 116, and 120, Regent treet; and 23, Cornhill.

HOMEOPATHIC PATIENTS and DYS-

ORNAMENTS for the DRAWINGROOM, LIBRARY, and DINING-ROOM,—Mr. TENNANT, 149, Str and, near Somerst House, has just received a new and elegant assort ment of Groups, Figures, Vases, Candlosticks, Inkstands, beautiful and Tables, Paper-weights, &c., in Italian Alabaster, Marble, Brouzs

HIRTS.—WHITELOCK and SON'S Cele-brated Patent Long Cloth 8HIRTS, 6s. 6d. each, cut with their re-cent improvements, cuarring a perfect fit. One sent as sample free per post upon receipt of a Post-office order for 7s. 6d. Measure to be taken tight round the neck, chest, and wrist. Their new patterns in coloured shirts 4s 6d each.—166, Strand, London.

FORD'S EUREKA SHIRTS.

"Mr Ford, of the Strand, has invented a Shirt which will fit the body with ease, while the front itself is so contrived, that perfect smoothness and set are characted, despite the most violent movements to which the front.

SIX VERY SUPERIOR SHIRTS for 26s.
from the best and the largest stock in London. RODGERS and
GO, Shirt-makers, 50, St. Martin's-lane. Charing Cross, and No. 29,
at the corner of New-Struck, Covent-scarlen. (Festablished on

HUME'S MARKING INK, 108, Long-acre.

-The Original Ink for writing on Linen was invented in this house a contury since, and is unrivalled in excellence. It never discussions are accommon to the contract of the contract of

GOOD FEMALE SERVANTS are obtained at the CITY DOMESTICS' BAZAAR, 33, Ludgate-hill, which is conducted by a Lady of the highest respectability. Servants with good characters will find it the best office to get a respectable situation. Open from Ten till Four, Saturdays excepted.

OUSEKEEPERS may avoid retail profits by ordering Best Articles from ROBERTS'S, 37, 38, and 39, Chandos-street, Covent-garden. Stored Dips, 49 9d; Best Moulds, 6s per dozen 1bs; Best Soaps, 56s per eve (112 lbs), or 7s per stone (14 lbs). Sent free five miles. N.B. Almost every article supplied.

CHEAP WASHING, and without Labour.—
TWELVETREES' genuine concentrated WASHING PREPARATION, by which a week's wash can be done in 14 hour, and
the linen rendered of a virgin whiteness, is warranted not to injure
the finest fabric. Sold by all chemists and grocors, at 6d. and 1s.
per bottle. Manufactured only by TWELVETREES BROTHERS,
Millman-street, Bedford-row, London.

CHILDREN'S CARRIAGES of a superior, elegant, compact, easy, and secure build. Now in use from the palace to the cottage. Immense and varied collection, from 10s to 20 guiness.—INGRAM's Invalid Wheel-Chair Manufactory, 29, Cityroad, Finsbury-square.—N.B. Illustrated Catalogues.

ADIES are most respectfully invited to in-apect the new and most delightful EASY CHAIR ever invented, "THE SUTHERLAND," which has been pronounced to be, by which has been pronounced to be, by the hast often sought for but seldom obtained deside-ratum, PERFECTION. To be obtained only of the Manufacturer, RICHARD A. C. LOADER, 24, Pavement, Finsbury, London.

VARICOSE VEINS.—SURGICAL

ELASTIC STOCKINGS and KNEECAPS of a new and ingonious fabric, for cases of Varicose Veins and Weakness, are introduced and extensively manufactured in every form by POPE and
PLANTE, 4, Waterloo-place, Pall-mall. This pervious clastic yields
an unvarying support and crutal vessures, without the trouble of

PUPTURES.—The MOC-MAIN PATENT
LEVER TRUSS is the best invention for the Cure of Hornia.
The pad is small and elastic; to it is attached a lever, and, in lieu of the causal steel spring, a soft bandage is employed, ditting so closely as to avoid detection. Upwards of 200 of the profession have testified to its superiority. Mr. WHITE, 228, Piccadilly, Manufacturer.

NOTIS PATENT VENTILATING VALVES been fixed at the Establishment in St. John's Wood, the lamentable death of three persons by sufficiation, recorded in the "Times" of the 10th instant, and never occurred.—Sold, from 7s. 6d. each, by GEORGE and JOHN

METCALFE'S ALKALINE TOOTHPOWDER contains no acids, nor anything that can injure the
finest enamel; it theroughly removes the tartar and other impurities,
produces a beautiful white appearance, has a fragrant perfume, and
METCALFE, BINGLEY, and Go., Brush-makers to fils Royal Highness Principe.

RENDER and CUTLERY WAREHOUSE.

Families Furnishing may effect a great saving by purchasing a Rand J. SLACK'S old-established fromnongery Warehouse, 33 Strand, opposite Somerate-house, where is always on sale an extensi

TEAL and SON'S LIST of BEDDING, containing a full description of Weights, Sizes, and Prices, by which Purchasers are enabled to judge the articles best suited to make a good Set of Bedding, sent free by post, on application to their Factory, 196 (opposite the Chapel), Tottenham-court-road, London.

HEAL and SON'S PRESENT PRICES of litto, 1s. 6d.; best grey goose, 1s. 6d.; foreign blantzic ditto, 3s. These feathers are all purified by steam with patent, machinery, and are wurranted quite sweet and free from dust. Heal

ERMAN SPRING MATTRESSES, permanently elastic, very durable, and cheap.

3 feet wide ... £2 8 0 4 feet 6 inches wide ... £3 3 0
4 feet wide ... £13 0 5 feet wide ... £3 10 0
4 feet wide ... £13 0 5 feet wide ... 3 19 0
0 a feet wide ... £2 13 0 5 feet finches wide ... 3 10 0
0 feet wide ... £2 15 0 5 feet wide ... 3 10 0
0 feet wide ... £2 15 0 5 feet wide ... 3 15 0
0 me of these, with a French mattress on 1t, is a most clastic and soft bed. Heal and Son's List of Bedding, with full particulars of weight, eiges, and prices, of every description of Bedding, sent free by post.—HEAL and SON, Bedding Manufacturers, 196 (opposite the Chappel), Tottenham-court-road.

CAPPER and WATERS, Makers of the CORAZZA SHIRT, after several years' extensive experience, without the correction of the corrections of the correction of th

HAIR DYE.—A Lady will forward to any

IQUID HAIR DYE.—Miss MITFORD, Hemel Hempstead, Harts. will send, on receipt of 24 stamps, a RECIPE for LQUID HAIR DYE. It does not stain the skin, a scheap; and, used with a brush, produces any shade of colour required in two minutes.

PRECKLES, SMALL-POX MARKS, &c.— Dr. BOOTH, 14, Hand-court, Hollborn, London, will send, on receipt of 36 pestage stamps, a Recipe for removing Freckles. Small-pox Marks, &c., rendering the skin soft and cear as that of an

DOES YOUR HAIR FALL OFF OR GET

CIRCLED, or Coercery, CHITAY.—BOWLET OF MILLEUTE.

FUNE HEAD OF HAIR.—ROWLAND'S

MACASSAR OIL Insinuates its belaumic properties into the
pores of the head, nourishes the Hair in its embryo state, accelerates
its growth, cleanses is from Seuré and Dandriff, sustains it in maturity, and continues its possession of healthy vigour, silky softness, and
luxarious redundancy, to the latest period of human life. In the
growth of Whisters, Syebrows, and Mustachies, it is also unfailing in
its stimulative operation. For Children it is especially recommended, as forming the basis of a beautiful head of Hair, and render-



SUPPOSED APPEARANCE OF THE GREAT SEA-SEPPENT, FROM H. M. S. "PLUMPER," SKETCHED BY AN OFFICER ON BOARD.

THE GREAT SEA SERPENT.

(To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.)

H.M.S. Plumper, Portsmouth Harbour, April 10, 1849.

Nor having seen a sketch of the extraordinary creature we passed between England and Lisbon, and being requested by several gentlemen to send you the rough one I made at the time, I shall feel much obliged by your giving it publicity in your instructive and amusing

columns.

On the morning of the 31st December, 1848, in lat. 41° 13′ N., and long, 12° 31′ W., being nearly due west of Oporto, I saw a long black creature with a sharp head, moving slowly, I should think about two knots, through the water, in the north-westerly direction, there being a fresh breeze at the time, and some sea on. I could not ascertain its exact length, but its back was about twenty feet if not more above water; and its head, as near as I could judge, from six to eight. I had not time to make a closer observation, as the ship was going six knots through the water, her head E. half S., and wind S.S.E. The creature moved across our wake towards a merchant barque on our lee-quarter, and on the port tack. I was in hopes she would have seen it also. The officers and men who saw it, and who have served in parts of the world adjacent to whale and seal fisheries, and have seen them in the water, declare they have neither seen nor heard of any creature bearing the slightest resemblance to the one we saw. There was something on its back that appeared like a mane, and, as it moved through the water, kept washing about; but before I could examine it more closely, it was too far astern.—I remain, yours very truly,

A NAVAL OFFICER.

A NAVAL OFFICER.

[We have engraved our Correspondent's sketch, which coincides with one forwarded to the Lords of the Admiralty previous to the return of H.M.S. Plumper.—ED.]

ELIZA CHESTNEY.

THE excellent conduct of Eliza Chestney in aiding the ends of justice at the trial of Rush, the murderer, has called forth a simultaneous expression of sympathy for her suffering, and admiration of her heroic fidelity, from many of our

pathy for her suffering, and admiration of her heroic fidelity, from many of our contemporaries, and more emphatically by the Norwich journals.

The Norwich Mercury says:—"This most faithful and courageous woman, an example to all classes, and particularly to those of her own class, had, we understand, felt a proper desire to give her testimony without regard to her own personal safety. However this feeling could not be otherwise than respected, its indulgence of course depended upon her state. Fortunately, that state was sufficiently satisfactory to enable her medical attendant to permit her to give evidence, and a bed was constructed, to be carried by men in a manner similar to that of a sedan chair with a canopy and curtains. On Wednesday afternoon the wounded girl left that hall, the scene of so much guilt and so much mourning, for Norwich. In this palanquin she was carried by two men, with relays at certain places, and at every forty yards a slight stop was made, for the double purpose of rest to the carriers and for the convenience of the patient. A body of county police accompanied the invalid, and at Hartford-bridge the corrètge was met by a large body of city police, under the direction of Mr. Yarington, in case any rush of persons should have collected. These formed a line ahead and behind the county police, who marched at the side and directly across the road at a distance from the main body, and thus prevented any evil from eager curiosity or improper conduct. Thus did Eliza Chestney enter Norwich to aid in the great purposes of legal and moral justice. Its effect upon those who saw this peculiarly interesting procession—and we have heard several speak of it, women both of high and low position—was the same; a sensation of faintness, but also of deep feeling, almost amounting to slent prayer for the safety of one whose devotedness to her mistress more than amply compensates for, if it cannot hide, the shame which attaches to the county for mark their respat guilt of the perpetrator. Thus passed the

Proctor, £3; Sir Jacob Preston, £4. Her Majesty has intimated her intention of lending her assistance to the unfortunate girl, and has directed a communication to be forwarded to the county magistrates, requesting to be informed how her Majesty's pleasure may be most effectually carried into operation.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

CAMBRIDGE.

CAMBRIDGE.

Frederick Hayes Whymper, of Trinity College, has been elected to one of the Classical Scholarships founded by Lord Craven. The electors stated that William Owen, of St. John's College, acquitted himself in such a manner as to be deserving of special commendation.

The Adams Prize.—The fund raised by several members of St. John's College, for the purpose of founding a prize, to be called the Adams' Prize, has been accepted by the University. The prize is to be given for an Essay on some subject of Pure Mathematics, Astronomy, or other branch of Natural Philosophy. It will be given once in two years, and is open to the competition of all persons who have at any time been admitted to a degree in this University. The Examiners give notice that the subject for the first Prize is—"The theory of the long inequality of Uranus and Neptune, depending on the near commensurability of their mean motions." The essays must be sent in to the Vice-Chanceller on or before the 1st of July, 1850. The successful candidate will receive about £130. He is required to print the Essay at his own expense, and to present a copy to the University Library, to the Library of St. John's College, and to each of the four Examiners.

B.A. Examination, 1851.—Notice has been given, that, in addition to the fixed subjects for examination for the degree of B.A., the following are selected for the year 1851:—I. The last fourteen chapters of the Acts of the Apostles. 2. St. Paul's Second Epistle to the Corinthians. 3. "Medea" of Euripides, 4. Forty-fourth book of Livy. 5. The first and second books, and the first and second parts of the third book of Paley's "Moral Philosophy."

Tyrewhitty's Hebberw Cohorarships.—The examination for these Scholarships will take place on the second Wednesday in May next.

Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge.—The next general meeting of the society will be held on Tuesday, the 17th inst.

Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts.—The one hundred and forty-eighth anniversary of the society will be celebrated in St. Paul's Cathedral, on Monday, the 21st of May. Divine service will commence at half-past three o'clock. The sermon will be preached by the Bishap of Lichfield.

Eton.—The following is the result of the examination for the Newcastle Scholarship:—1. Lewis (Scholar); 2. Freemantle, ma. (Medallist); 3. Herbert.

Herbert.

BISHOP OF PRINCE RUPERT'S LAND.—The Rev. David Anderson, formerly Vice-Principal of St. Bees' College, has been appointed to the newly created Bishopric of Prince Rupert's Land, including the whole territory of the Hudson's Bay Company.

The Reverend Richard H. Podmore, M.A., cf Trinity College, Cambridge, has been appointed Chaplain Priest in the church at Ottery St. Mary, Devon.

THE ROYAL HOSPITALS.—On Monday, the Lord Bishop of Lichfield preached the first 'Spital sermon at Christ Church, Newgate-street; and on Tuesday last, the Rev. S. R. Cattley, Chaplain to the Lord Mayor, preached the second sermon before the light Hon. the Lord Mayor, the Aldermen, and Sheriffs of London and Middlesex. A beautiful Easter anthem was sung on both occasions by the boys of Christ Hospital.

The Prussians and the Danks at Leith.—On Thursday evening (last week) a skirmish took place between the Danks and Prussian sailors connected with the vessels at present in Leith Docks belonging to those two countries. The colours were pulled down from one of the Prussian vessels, and, but for the prompt and effectual interference of the police, it is probable that a serious encounter would have taken place between the belligerents, in their absurd zeal to participate in the quarrels which unhappily exist between Denmark and Prussia. Some of the mo t active promoters of the disturbance, says the Scotsman of Saturday, were taken into custody, and brought up before Bailie Ford, and fined in sums varying from 5s. to 20s. each. On the following night an attempt was made to renew the hostilities of the previous evening, but, by the intervention of the police and special constables, this was fortunately prevented.

The State Prisons and New Barracks at the Tower.—The celebrated Beauchamp Tower, which has for a long period been used as a messhouse for the officers of the garrison, will shortly be thrown open to the public. The Beauchamp Tower was the prison-house of the unfortunate Lady Jane Grey, the Earl of Essex, Sir Willam Wallace, the hero of Scotland; and at one period contained two Sovereigns as prisoner, viz. James of Scotland and the King of France. The new and splendid barracks, which have been erected upon the site of the disastrous fire which took place some years ago, are now occupied by the men of the 2nd battalion of the Coldstream Guards. The officers' quarters are not yet completed.

An Unfortunate Family.—The family of Mary Ann Staight, the poor girl for whose murder Pulley suffered the last penalty of the law, on Monday week, at Worcester gaol, has (says the Gloucester Journat) been almost destroyed by fatalities. Sarah Staight, the mother of the girl, was tossed by a cow over a hedge near the spot where her idaughter was murdered, and died of the injuries she sustained. This woman had two brothers,



ELIZA CHESTNEY CARRIED ON A LITTER TO THE COURT-HOUSE AT NORWICH, AT THE RECENT TRIAL OF RUSH.